

John 101 50

Tuesday December 11 1979

No 60,497

Price fifteen pence

THE TIMES

Prudence Glynn:

Patterns

for fashion, page 14

Britain urges Europe to take new US missiles

Britain appealed to its European partners in Nato yesterday to back American plans for siting new nuclear weapons on their soil. Mr Francis Pym, Defence Secretary, gave warning of adverse consequences for Nato if they refused, but Labour left-wingers in the Commons will today try to force an emergency debate.

Labour left seeks debate today

From Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent
Brussels, Dec 10
Mr Francis Pym, the Defence Secretary, appealed to Britain's European allies today to support American proposals to station new nuclear weapons in five European countries. It was a "vivid reaffirmation" of the American commitment to Western Europe, he said, and other Defence Ministers at a meeting of Nato's European group. He talked of adverse consequences for Nato if the allies disappointed the United States by making a pusillanimous response to the proposal. However, sources in Brussels are still reluctant to forecast the result of Wednesday's joint meeting of Defence and Foreign Ministers at which the big decision on whether nuclear weapons will be taken. The European group's routine business today included a review of defence spending in 1979 and plans to improve conventional forces next year. The communiqué at the end of the meeting recorded total spending of \$70,000 million (about \$20,000 million in 1978). Land equipment to be introduced next year includes 150 main battle tanks, 150 armoured vehicles, 500 anti-aircraft missiles and 9,700 main battle tanks. About half the tanks, two-thirds of the armoured vehicles, and three-quarters of the anti-aircraft missiles represent an addition to the existing force. There will also be 170 new main battle tanks and 40 new armoured vehicles, 50 anti-aircraft missiles and improvements to various types of aircraft, including the new Phantom and the new Phantom II. The European Committee,

which examines logistical questions, is pressing the allies to reduce the stocks of fuel, spare parts and ammunition in their war maintenance reserve. At present, war stocks are enough to last for only 30 days, long considered inadequate by the military. Members of European group, under British leadership, are examining ways to improve the position, either by building up stocks or ensuring enough productive capacity to replenish them in wartime. Britain found some support for its appeal to form a similar consortium to produce 105mm tank gun ammunition, based on the British design. If the others agree to start producing the ammunition for their own use, it would involve about 100,000 rounds over five years and about \$50m for Britain. Left-wing challenge: Labour left-wingers, led by Mr Frank Aldon (Salisbury, East), will seek an emergency debate on the subject of nuclear weapons and Pershing missiles in Nato countries. (Our Political Correspondent writes.)
Mustering about 70 of the 276 Labour MPs, they hope to strengthen opposition to the proposal. The opposition in the Commons today is expected to be led by Mr Aldon. The bulk of the Labour Party would not want the proposal to be subject to certain conditions. But Mr Callaghan, leader of the Opposition, has kept the proposal under constant review, and is expected to provide time for a debate before the British position is stated. Vance warning, page 4
Leading article, page 13

Shell drivers split as 400 return to work

By David Felton
Labour Reporter
Support for the Shell tanker drivers' strike appeared to be crumbling last night when more than 400 men at seven depots voted to return to normal working.

Despite a series of contacts during the day between union officials and Shell management, no further meetings have been arranged. The company now appears to be content to sit back and hope that the strike ends without them having to make any concessions on the use of outside contract labour, which has been at the centre of the two-week long dispute.

Distribution depots which decided yesterday to return to normal working are at Ellesmere Port, Workington, Haydock, near St Helens, King's Lynn, Ipswich, Caerwraeron and Sheffield.

Workers at 12 depots were still suspended last night, 15 were working normally. Mr Jack Ashwell, Transport and General Workers' Union national secretary for commercial transport, was in Scotland yesterday, but told the company he was prepared to fly to London if they wanted further negotiations.

Shell said they were prepared to meet union negotiators only if "Mr Ashwell is prepared to outline the issues he feels are preventing his people returning to normal working".

Shell can draw comfort from the return to work at the Stanlow terminal at Ellesmere Port, which employs 200 drivers and operatives and is one of the company's largest depots.

Many petrol stations failed to open yesterday morning after being closed for the weekend and Shell estimated that 75 per cent of its garages had run dry, although about one-third of normal supplies was still getting through.

Gas garages were also running short of supplies as tanker drivers continued an overtime ban which they started last Thursday after pay negotiations broke down.

Petrol is likely to rise to more than £1.30 a gallon at some garages. Mr Robert Pearson, of the Motor Agents' Association, said yesterday: "Clay workers' interruptions to supplies of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) because of the drivers' dispute, have already led to about 500 workers being made idle in the clay industries. LPG is used by brick, pipe and tile makers to fire kilns."

Mr Robert Redmond, director of the National Federation of Clay Industries, said that so far only a handful of companies was involved, although the lack of supplies was becoming more acute by the hour.



Flood damages bridge: Tarr Steps, the 2,000-year-old stone clapper bridge, one of the West Country's best-known tourist attractions, was extensively damaged by flooding in west Somerset yesterday. The bridge, on the river Barle above Dulverton, was breached in two places after heavy rain

during which the rivers Barle and Exe burst their banks in the Dulverton area causing extensive flooding. London enjoyed its warmest early December, with an average temperature of 12°C (54°F) over the first 10 days, since records began at the London Weather Centre in 1940.

Threat of national steel strike 'not just sabre-rattling'

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Leaders of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation met the British Steel Corporation last night for the first time since threatening a national steel strike in just over three weeks' time.

The talks between Mr William Sims, general secretary of ISTC, Mr Robert Scholey, BSC chief executive, and Dr David Grieve, personnel managing director, lasted three hours.

Afterwards, both sides decided to say nothing. Mr Sims indicated that "agreements by BSC on its financial situation and the board's proposals" would be made today.

The BSC board is adamant that the industry cannot afford pay rises above the 2 per cent offer rejected by the ISTC and the union was saying that its strike call is serious and not just sabre-rattling.

In a circular to members, the steelworkers' executive said it is their firm conviction that strike action "is now inevitable" and preparations for an all-out stoppage by 90,000 ISTC members from January 2 were going ahead.

The steel union has written to the Transport and General Workers' and the General and Municipal Workers' unions, which must, under 22,000 in the industry, be advising them that a shutdown over pay is imminent. The question of support for the ISTC strike will be raised at a meeting of the TUC Steel Industries Committee on Thursday.

The TGWU indicated yesterday that, despite some irritation about "not being consulted", it may back the steelworkers. Mr Tom Crispin, the transport workers' national secretary for

the steel industry, said his union did not favour sabre-rattling. "The situation is far too grave", he added. "If there is no improvement (on the 2 per cent offer), I think the nation will have to ask itself whether it wants a steel industry. There's a clear possibility of the whole of the industry being shut down."

The TGWU officer went on to suggest a route out of the impasse that was likely to gain support from other unions as the strike deadline nears. Pointing out that £200m of BSC's £300m annual losses were made up of interest payments to the Government, Mr Crispin said: "For this year, the Government should waive their claims. That would allow a reasonable increase to be made to help cushion steelworkers against the high cost of inflation."

The transport workers are pressing for a wage increase of about 17 per cent to keep wages abreast of inflation, whereas the ISTC originally asked for more than 20 per cent. BSC has offered 2 per cent across the board, with productivity bargaining that could provide up to 10 per cent more as lump sum payments every three months for proven improvement in plant performance.

The ISTC has rejected the offer of a hand-out, the last-mentioned having rejected it but are still talking, and the craftsmen are meeting the Corporation for further talks on January 7.

"Corby battle lost": Steel workers at Corby yesterday pulled out of a fight in save steelmaking at the BSC in the town (our Corby Correspondent writes). Instead they have written.

Continued on page 17, col 2

Successful end of Rhodesia conference in sight

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

The final step towards full agreement on a ceasefire in Rhodesia, and the conclusion of the constitutional conference as a whole, are confidently expected this week.

Further contacts yesterday between the British side with both the Salisbury delegation and the Patriotic Front are expected to yield a positive result at a plenary session today, when Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, as conference chairman, intends to present Britain's ceasefire proposals in detail.

Lord Carrington, who will be making a statement to the Lords on Rhodesia this afternoon, is also considering the date for the departure of Lord Soames for Salisbury as Governor. He is ready to leave immediately, if necessary tonight. Behind the scenes discussions with the separate delegations, as reported last night, appear to have found a way round the Patriotic Front's previous objection to releasing the figures of their men in Rhodesia as the Salisbury delegation has done for its own forces.

The progress has been achieved by Britain refining its proposals for the Patriotic Front assembly of its forces, which still remain the basis of the plan, in an attempt to meet the guerrilla alliance's concern that it should not be at a disadvantage vis-à-vis the Rhodesian forces.

Major-General Martin Farndale, the British military adviser at the conference, is to present his plans today, amplifying Lord Carrington's proposals, with maps to show the movement of forces by way of rendezvous points to assembly areas, in full detail.

Agreement has already been reached in principle on the start of the plan, which envisages the withdrawal of the Rhodesian forces as a first stage, followed by assembly of the Patriotic Front forces in the second stage. Britain is insisting that until the assembly is achieved, arrangements for the third stage must be left open. The new element concerns the location of the Rhodesian forces which will likewise be monitored by the Governor and his staff.

Pilot killed in mid-air jet collision

From Ronald Faux
Aberdeen

Two RAF Jaguar aircraft on a low-level training flight in Scotland collided in mid-air yesterday above a village in the Grampians. One pilot was killed and another seriously injured. One piece of wreckage landed near a school attended by 100 children.

The disaster happened as the two Jaguars from an RAF conversion unit at Lossiemouth, were flying in a formation of four above the village of Lumsden. After the collision one plane struck a hill near the village and the other fell into a field.

Mr Jarle Jensen, a North Sea diving superintendent who owns a cottage in Lumsden, said the wreckage fell around him. It was a tragedy that no one was killed. Luckily for Lumsden most of the bits fell to the west of the village", he said.

Rescue teams arrived and the injured pilot was flown to hospital in Aberdeen by helicopter. His condition last night was satisfactory. His name was not released. The dead pilot was Flight Lieutenant Nicholas Brown, aged 33, from Elgin, Grampian. He was married with a young child.

Iran crisis doubles popularity of Mr Carter

By David Cross
Washington, Dec 10

President Carter's measured response to the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran, has boosted his popularity dramatically among the American public.

An opinion poll conducted last week by the Gallup organization for the American news magazine, Newsweek, disclosed that his job approval rating has risen from 30 to 61 per cent during the past month. The rise in presidential popularity is sharp.

Mr Carter has been in office in its 41st year history. American presidents usually find support during a foreign policy crisis, Newsweek points out, but Mr Carter's surge in popularity was greater than that received by President Roosevelt after Pearl Harbor, President Truman after the North Korean invasion of South Korea, President Kennedy after the Cuban missile crisis, and President Johnson after the bombing of Hanoi.

The survey shows that 77 per cent of those interviewed endorse Mr Carter's handling of the crisis, a 10-point increase on a poll last week. Only a tiny minority of Americans, less than 1 per cent, favour military reprisals against Iran if the hostages are released, while 63 per cent say that Iran should be punished by economic and diplomatic means. Even if some of the hostages are hurt, more people would prefer American retaliation to the form of economic and diplomatic sanctions rather than military intervention—49 per cent against 41 per cent respectively.

The American public is divided about the likely fate of the hostages. Fifty per cent of those questioned think they will be released unharmed, while 38 per cent are pessimistic about a final outcome.

In an analysis of the results of the survey a spokesman for the Gallup organization points out that public esteem for the president had been particularly high when the crisis began and that it is now probably greater than it would be otherwise have been.

Mr Carter has acknowledged that the Iranian situation has not been resolved to political point in demonstration of his ability to lead the country at a time of crisis. He feels that he is particularly significant to Senator Edward Kennedy, who has challenged for the moderate presidential nomination, has singled out "leadership" as one of the main themes of his forthcoming campaign.

US puts Iran case at Hague

America has asked the International Court at The Hague to take strong and early measures to secure the release of the embassy hostages in Tehran. Mr Benjamin Civiletti, the United States Attorney-General said that if the court took no action, it would be a serious blow to international law. Iran boycotted the hearing. Meanwhile, Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, arrived in Paris on his tour of European capitals to seek support in the confrontation with Tehran. Beirut closed its airport to flights from Iran and volunteers for the war with Israel were unable to leave Tehran airport. Page 5

Ulster talks hope
Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, spent two hours in talks at Stormont with Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party. It was their second meeting in less than a week and there were hopes of an agreement that could persuade the Roman Catholic political leaders to join a constitutional conference next June. Page 3

Oil targets set
The leading Western nations and Japan have agreed for the first time to impose individual limits on oil consumption to be checked by a regular monitoring system. The compromise agreement at the International Energy Agency will bolster hopes for a moderate oil price increase when exporters meet to fix them next week. Page 17

Mother Teresa's plea
Countries with legalized abortion are the poorest countries in the world, Mother Teresa said after she received this year's Nobel peace prize in Oslo. The saintly nun, speaking without notes, appealed for the sanctity of life to be respected. Mother Teresa said she accepted the prize on behalf of the poor and hungry of the whole world. Page 4

Radiation peril denied
There was no evidence of any hazard to workers, the environment or the public from a three-year-old leak of radioactive contaminated water at Windscale, the Department of Energy said in Parliament, page 7



'Distortion' over police

A powerful attack against calls for tighter political control over police operations has been made by Mr James Anderson, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester. He complained that singular cases involving police were being used to build "a distorted picture" alleging widespread police malpractice. The same army of political activists was "completely and obviously silent over evidence of a thousand battered policemen". Page 4

Discrimination to end
The Commission for Racial Equality said it is determined to end all racial discrimination by clubs. In October it issued its first notice of discrimination against a working men's club in Birmingham and the club has now given an assurance that it will comply with the law. Another club, in Leeds, is under investigation and a report is expected in the new year. Page 3

Mr Pol Pot admits deaths
Phnom Penh last January admitted that several thousand Kampuchians had died "due to some mistakes" in implementing his government's policy. He rejected charges that his regime had been guilty of genocide, saying Vietnam was responsible. Page 5

Bank staff union: Staff at Barclays, National Westminster and Lloyds banks are to form a trade union with 33,000 members. 17
Greece: An eight-page Special Report as the country moves towards membership of the European Community.

Arts, page 8
John Russell Taylor, on the big British Art Show at Sheffield, finds the present strength in the exhibition rather than the ostensible individualism of the artists. John Percival views Delbert's ballet Spiva on home ground at the Paris Opera. Page 9, 10
Cricket: Australia will play six Tests in England in 1981's Footbal: Terry Venables expected to reject American offer; Rugby Union: Peter West previews university match; Golf: Peter Ryder on woman player of the year. Page 11
Business News, pages 16-22
Stock markets: Both shares and gilt edged were quiet ahead of today's bank lending figures for October. But one or two equity buyers appeared late in the day and the FT index rose 2.6 to 419.2. Financial Editor: After equities and gold, perhaps bonds? Business features: Caroline Atkinson on how cash limits upset public spending plans; The British bank's response to the abolition of exchange controls is examined by Ronald Padon; Derek Harris looks at the prospects for Bull's independent telephone service.

Authority for jury vetting changed

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, has told the House of Commons there will be no further jury vetting except through his direct approval. He is expected to make a fuller statement after the inquiry he is carrying out with the Lord Chancellor and the Home Secretary is completed, and also after he has considered the implications of a current court case.

Until now the practice of jury vetting has been governed by guidelines which allow the prosecution to make background inquiries on potential jurors in sensitive trials, such as those involving terrorism or professional criminal gangs. Under the guidelines, jury vetting could take place only with the authority of the Director of Public Prosecutions, who was obliged to notify the Attorney General when he had given such permission.

Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, writes: There were angry exchanges in the House yesterday when Mr Michael English, Labour MP for Nottingham West, accused Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, of being frightened to appear before a select committee of the House to discuss the matter. The Attorney General replied that he rejected the accusation. Judge's order, page 4
Parliamentary report, page 7

Britain seeks £150m boost to farm incomes from 5% devaluation of 'green pound'

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Dec 10

Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, today requested a 5 per cent devaluation of the "green pound" in a move aimed at raising farm incomes by £150m in Britain and boosting British farm production.

The request, along with a similar one from the Italians, was made at the opening of a two-day meeting here of EEC agriculture ministers, mainly devoted to discussing proposals by the European Commission for saving some £650m on agricultural spending.

It was expected that the British and Italian requests despite a statement by M. Pierre Méhaignerie, the French minister, that such green currency changes would "not be desirable" at present.

The effect of devaluing the "green pound", the special exchange rate used for converting the EEC's common farm prices (expressed in units of account) into sterling, is to push up the "floor" prices guaranteed to British farmers by an amount roughly equal to the devaluation.

This would, on average, probably add about one penny in the pound to the price of food in the shops. The increases would include 3.5p on a pound of butter, 3p on cheese, 3p on bacon, over 4p on beef, 1.5p on a kilo bag of sugar and about a third of a penny on a loaf of bread.

Overhauling today's meeting was a threat by the European Parliament to throw out the draft of the EEC's budget for 1980 on the grounds that it is too heavily weighted in favour of farm spending.

The first reactions by ministers today to the Commission's proposals for reducing the EEC's chronic surpluses of milk and sugar, production of which is running about 20 per cent above demand, were cautiously welcoming.

At the same time, Mr Walker, along with most of his colleagues, found a variety of reasons for objecting to the particular methods chosen by Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, the EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, for tackling the problem.

Mr Gundelach's sugar proposals came in for particular criticism. These aim to cut the EEC's sugar surplus by about 1,000,000 tons, mainly by reducing the amount of production qualifying for price support.

Mr Albert Lavens, the Belgian Minister, was "flabbergasted" by the proposals. Other ministers were sceptical.

Mr Walker was notable conciliatory despite his earlier unqualified backing for the British Sugar Corporation's attack on the proposals. British producers claim that if implemented the proposals would close half the sugar-beet factories in Britain.

Army patrol found in Eire

A patrol of the Welsh Guards in Northern Ireland was found in a shed on the Republic side of the border yesterday.

The party of eight told the Irish police that they had crossed the border accidentally by about 30 metres in darkness.

They were allowed to return immediately to the County Armagh side of the border with County Louth.

A police spokesman in Dundalk said that no arrests were made as they accepted that the crossing was due to a mistake.

From the House of BELL'S



ARTHUR - AND

HOME NEWS

Employers and union unhappy at 21% rise

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

A pay rise of 21 per cent for 130,000 rural workers was ratified yesterday in the face of strong opposition from employers' trade union and independent members of the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales combined to outvote farmers by 12 to eight.

A rise of £9.50 to £58 a week on basic rates for workers on farms and in market gardens will take place on January 21. The award was criticized by both sides yesterday. The National Farmers' Union called it excessive and the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers said it was unsatisfactory.

The workers' union adopted a claim for a basic weekly wage of £100 a week despite receiving advice from Mr Jack Boddy, the general secretary, that £80 would be more realistic. The award includes an increase in the annual holiday from three weeks to four over the next two years, but a claim for a shorter working week was rejected.

The NFU said that the award would add £120m a year to farmers' costs when their incomes were falling from levels that were already "abysmally low".

The NFU said that the farm-workers' claim for £100 a week was ridiculous and walked out of a meeting of the board early in November. Mr Boddy said he was making recommendations for accelerating the negotiating process. Mr Boddy said yesterday that it was ridiculous in two days of talks the employers' and workers' delegations were together for only half an hour. He considered the present system "slow and inefficient".

Scarred girl awarded £13,000 damages

Tracey Sutton, aged six, whose face was scarred in a routine operation at Frimley Park Hospital, Camberley, Surrey, four years ago, was awarded £13,000 agreed damages in the High Court yesterday.

The girl, of Park Road, Farnborough, Hampshire, underwent an operation to clear congested nostrils but a cauterizing agent left scars and she now had "two large, ugly bumps under her nostrils", Mr Henry Summerfield, her counsel, said.

He told Mr Justice Comyn that the girl had needed 16 further operations to repair the damage and would need still more, but it was unlikely that the bumps would look any better than they did now. It was feared she might become psychologically upset in her teens because of this disfigurement.

Judgment with costs was given against Surrey Area Health Authority.

Evidence invited on animal cruelty

Written evidence on animal cruelty is being invited by the House of Lords Committee on the Laboratory Animals Protection Bill, a private member's measure introduced by Lord Halsbury. They invite replies to these questions:

1. To the present law and administration for controlling the number and use of laboratory animals, is satisfactory? If so, in what respects?

2. What new statutory provisions ought to be made? To what extent does this Bill meet the need for reform?

Replies should be sent to the clerk of the committee at the House of Lords.

Christmas trees taken

Thieves have cut down 250 Christmas trees valued at £750 in the Forestry Commission's plantation at Pritcham, near Lyndhurst, Hampshire.

Pagoda for Chinese in Liverpool

Tenders have gone out to six companies on Merseyside, inviting them to compete for a contract to build a pagoda in the middle of Liverpool.

They call for a standard thermal-block, load-bearing structure, but one faced with Jacobean brick and having a pitched roof of red tiles with "overhanging eaves".

The building is proposed for a site on the corner of Henry Street and Lydia Anne Street, and to be a combined youth, community, and advice centre for the Chinese community of Merseyside, who number about 10,000, and who are among the first of their race in the Western world to show signs of wanting to emerge from their own inward-looking, self-created environments and make genuine social and cultural contacts with their hosts.

The pagoda-shaped community centre, which has been designed in detail in the Liverpool city architects' department, is one of many ideas being fostered by the remarkable Mr Brian Wang, who originally



Rhyme, a Whitbread shire horse aged 16, which used to pull the Lord Mayor's coach, starting his retirement at the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum, at Singleton, near Chichester.

Chief constable warns politicians over 'bash the police bandwagon'

Britain was witnessing a "potentially suicidal tug of war for the affections of the public towards its police", Mr James Anderson, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, said last night.

On one side were those who understood the police. On the other was a growing army of motley political activists "who, with other perverse responses, saw with disapproval at one single alleged assault by police but remain completely and obviously silent over evidence of a thousand battered policemen".

Mr Anderson told the Central and North Yorkshire group of the Royal Institute of Public Administration in Leeds that it was surprising that steps were being taken, on the flimsiest premises imaginable, to promote fresh law for increased accountability of chief constables.

"In this connection it appears I have been singled out, not for the first time, as a classic example of a new breed of chief constable ready, it is said, to deny the authority of

those who have a duty to call me to account.

"How utterly ridiculous and absurd this is. I believe that the properly exhibited public strength of chief constables is now being seized upon as spurious ground for the eventual subordination of the police function to political control, which would herald the end, not the beginning, of democratic policing in this country and the effective silencing of police voices the public are entitled to hear. May God preserve us from that."

The position of the police service lay about halfway between a totally approved and acceptable community function and a partly suspected and slightly ostracized arm of misunderstood officialdom.

"Difficulties arise when, regrettably, the police fall; when crime and corruption are seen to flourish in the face of public confidence is lost; when allegations of police brutality appear to mount, and the police are accused of closing ranks to prevent disclosure.

"The hysteria develops, myths and falsehoods abound, malicious stories circulate and

find favour, anger and gossip are rife, and all parties are guilty of aggression, defensiveness and over-reaction. In such an alarming atmosphere anything can happen, and the worst is happening now.

"Singular cases involving police, rightly and properly brought to public notice, are being used to build a thoroughly distorted picture alleging widespread police malpractice."

"Politicians of a certain hue are jumping on the 'bash the police' bandwagon, demanding greater accountability from police, and explanations are being sought by people who really ought to find out exactly what it is they seek and where their requests will take them before they actually open their mouths."

Mr Anderson said he would leave the police service if apartheid laws were introduced in Britain, or if the police should become answerable to national party politicians, or if, as a chief constable, he became wholly subordinated to the wishes of local or national politicians with powers to control police operations.

London borough faces writ over £30m town hall plan

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Southwark Borough Council's plan to build a town hall, costing an estimated £30m at 1978 prices, is to be challenged in the High Court.

The Attorney General, acting on behalf of three objectors, yesterday issued a writ against the council, seeking declarations that the proposal is outside the council's powers and lacks planning permission.

The objectors are members of the Peckham Action Group, which has opposed the scheme since its inception. The writ, issued in the Queen's Bench Division, challenges the validity of a resolution made in 1978

by a sub-committee of the council's establishment committee, to seek outline planning permission for the development of a site in Peckham as a new town hall.

The writ also seeks a declaration that the council's planning and development committee went beyond its powers with a resolution for a redevelopment of the site, and that no planning permission exists for the redevelopment.

A council spokesman said last night that they would oppose the writ.

Opposition to the plan also came from within the controlling Labour group on the council.

Judge's order upheld over jury vetting application

A challenge to a judge's order that solicitors in an assault case against two police officers should be provided with confidential police information for possible use in jury-vetting questions, failed in the High Court in London yesterday.

In pre-trial proceedings at Sheffield Crown Court on October 4, Judge Pickles allowed an order requiring the chief constable of South Yorkshire to provide defence and prosecuting solicitors with particulars of any criminal convictions recorded in members of the jury panel.

Yesterday the chief constable contended that the judge had no legal authority to make the order.

But Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Park, sitting in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, dismissed the chief constable's application for an order quashing Judge Pickles's decision, which had been opposed by the two police officers.

Lord Widgery said it was clear from the terms of section 10 of the 1971 Courts Act that the High Court had no legal authority to interfere.

The police officers, who are being supported by the Police Federation, were awarded their High Court costs against the chief constable.

Judge's order upheld over jury vetting application

A challenge to a judge's order that solicitors in an assault case against two police officers should be provided with confidential police information for possible use in jury-vetting questions, failed in the High Court in London yesterday.

In pre-trial proceedings at Sheffield Crown Court on October 4, Judge Pickles allowed an order requiring the chief constable of South Yorkshire to provide defence and prosecuting solicitors with particulars of any criminal convictions recorded in members of the jury panel.

Yesterday the chief constable contended that the judge had no legal authority to make the order.

But Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Park, sitting in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, dismissed the chief constable's application for an order quashing Judge Pickles's decision, which had been opposed by the two police officers.

Lord Widgery said it was clear from the terms of section 10 of the 1971 Courts Act that the High Court had no legal authority to interfere.

The police officers, who are being supported by the Police Federation, were awarded their High Court costs against the chief constable.

Regional report

John Chartres Liverpool

came to the city in 1974 from Taiwan to study metallurgy at the university, but who after some initial work permit problems has stayed on to become the first Chinese community worker in this country to be appointed, and paid for, by the

host nation. Mr Wang has already put on public show his own modern interpretation of the traditional Monkey King mime-drama at the Neptune Theatre, Crosby and in the Liverpool Anglican Cathedral (on the last occasion the performance was accompanied by the Hongkong Youth Chinese Orchestra) and has established permanent offices with a staff to deal with his community's social problems.

Work is due to start early next year on building the pagoda, near the Chinatown in the Nelson Street area, and it should open in 1981.

In brief

Temperature cut to save oil

The Department of Energy is to reduce from 68°F to 66°F the temperature above which it is illegal to heat non-domestic buildings.

The proposal, which is part of the Government's review of energy saving measures, is expected to save the equivalent of about 1m tonnes of oil a year, or 6 to 8 per cent of the energy now used to heat non-domestic buildings.

Electrocution death

One man was killed and two others seriously injured when they were electrocuted by overhead power cables in Guildford, Surrey yesterday while putting up bunting to warn people of the cables. The accident happened when a steel pole they were carrying touched an 11,000-volt electric cable.

Underground search

Fifty policemen travelled on the London Underground yesterday in an attempt to find the body of the abducted Martin Allen, aged 15, the son of a chauffeur at the Australian High Commission. He disappeared on November 5 and was last seen with a tall, blond-haired man.

Rock concert fine

The Hon David Lytton Cobbold was fined £125 by Stenhouse magistrates for allowing a concert by the rock group Led Zeppelin at his home at Knebworth House, near Stevenage, to run its time limit. The group finished at 1 am but the concert had been licensed only until midnight.

Detectives charged with corruption are cleared

Three detectives were cleared at Lewes Crown Court yesterday of corruption and conspiring to pervert the course of justice. They had all denied taking a £2,000 bribe for helping a second-hand car dealer facing a burglary charge by having a lesser charge substituted.

They were Det Inspector Ivor Moore, aged 42, of Birchtree Avenue, Langton Green, Kent, Det Inspector Robert Brown, aged 39, of Red Leaf Close, Tunbridge Wells, and Det Constable Christopher East, aged 30, of Sydenham Avenue, Sydenham, London, who is now with the Metropolitan Police.

The three had also denied accepting a meal from Mr James White while he was on bail.

During the four-week trial, the detectives told the court they had cultivated Mr James White as a police informer. They were acquitted on all charges.

Imports save a custom

Mr Peter Heyes, of the fruit and vegetable wholesalers, the House of Heyes, expects to have handled 1,000 crates by Saturday, when as far as he is concerned this most seasonal of trades finishes.

Big families to lose free welfare food

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The free welfare food scheme for large families is to end on January 1, Mr Patrick Jenkinson, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced in a parliamentary written reply yesterday. At the same time the prices of vitamin drops and tablets sold at child health clinics and welfare food distribution centres will go up.

Expectant mothers with two or more children under five will no longer receive free welfare milk and vitamins, unless they receive supplementary benefits or family income supplement, or claim on grounds of low income.

Also excluded will be the third and subsequent children in families with at least three children under school age. The change would affect only those families receiving free welfare foods because of their size. Those with low incomes would still be entitled to claim for children attending approved day nurseries, playgroups or childminders.

Handicapped children aged five to 16 and who were not registered school pupils would also still qualify for free welfare milk and foods.

The savings in England for 1980-81 were expected to be about £1.8m, and £2.5m in each subsequent year. In addition, families not receiving free welfare foods would have to pay between 1p and 2p a week more for vitamin supplements.

Bottles of children's vitamin drops would rise from 10p to 15p a bottle, and containers of vitamin tablets for expectant and nursing mothers from 24p to 30p.

The changes were described as a "very mean cut" last night by Ruth Lister, spokeswoman of the Child Poverty Action Group. She pointed out that only 1.8 per cent of poor families claimed free welfare foods on low income grounds, while national food survey data showed that they fall below official recommendations for nutritional and energy intake.

But Miss Lister welcomed the announcement of a date for the extension to people other than a parent of child benefit for the first child in a single-parent family.

The change, which is expected to help lone grandparents particularly, is to be implemented on February 1 next. Miss Lister regretted that the extra benefit would not also be paid to prisoners' wives bringing up children alone.

"Slavery" decision: Mr Stanley Orme, Labour MP for Salford, West, who was Minister for Social Security in the Labour Government, criticized the Government's decision, saying it was "a very serious and very serious mistake".

Miss Orme, who is Minister for the House of Commons, said: "I could not believe that the Government could be so stingy."

WEST EUROPE

Vance warning to Soviet Union on new Nato missiles

From Grest Spitzer
Berlin, Dec 10

Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, chose Berlin to have a forceful speech delivered on the issue of the Nato meeting in Brussels today, to describe the military situation and to tell the Soviet Union that security decisions were the concern of everyone.

Mr Vance intended to speak at the annual dinner of the Berlin Press Conference since the speech was delivered by Mr George Vest, his deputy assistant secretary for European Affairs.

In Berlin, a city often used as a testing ground for the sincerity of détente policy, Mr Vance reminded the Soviet Union, without naming it, of the responsibility of the four powers to maintain the delicate balance of interests which developed in and around the city of the four powers' rights and responsibilities for "Berlin as a whole".

He said there should be no temptation to use Berlin as a point of pressure in reaction to developments in other areas of East-West relations. His speech focused on military security—defence and arms control—and he told the Soviet Union that it insisted, in the name of détente, that the West accepted a need towards mutual inequality.

"The West cannot be passive in this situation," he said. "From a political standpoint, to do so would constitute a curious approach to détente. It would say to the world that Western security decisions are the business of both East and West—but that those of the East are for Moscow to make alone."

For the West to acquiesce in such a notion could tempt Moscow to risk other kinds of pressure on other issues. I need not remind this audience how the only sensible basis for co-operation between East and West—the principle of mutual security."

It was essential for the United States and the Nato allies to

maintain deterrents across the whole military spectrum, he continued.

Mr Vance described in detail the European policy of maintaining deterrents and of pursuing arms control. This would be at the heart of Nato's strategy in the 1980s.

It was crucial that the Russians were not to be tempted to believe that strategic parity between the superpowers meant that Europe's defence could be separated from that of the United States or that in Soviet Union they could remain immune from a military conflict in Europe. Thus Nato required a full range of capabilities to respond to any level of military challenge, and there should be no gap in this continuum of forces, Mr Vance said.

"Such a gap could emerge if we should fail to modernize Nato's long range theatre nuclear forces. The Soviet Union, having achieved strategic parity, appears now to be driving to a nuclear preponderance in the European theatre."

Mr Vance said that by replacing the long range theatre nuclear systems with highly survivable and more capable systems the deployments of the missiles would reduce the chance that the Soviet Union might perceive a power imbalance in Nato's spectrum of deterrents.

For two important reasons the decision of Nato should not be delayed, he said: first, because no one could know in advance whether or not arms limitation would succeed; and second, the West must demonstrate its seriousness about modernization—or the Soviets will have no visible incentive to negotiate reductions of a special kind.

Mr Vance spoke of a special attitude on the part of the allies when facing the 1980s: "An attitude I would describe as sober optimism". As to the future of East-West relations, he predicted that they would be marked by deep differences but at the same time efforts to broaden the areas of co-operation should be sought.

Dutch look for way out of their nuclear dilemma

From Robert Schull
Amsterdam, Dec 10

The Dutch Cabinet will not decide before tomorrow—perhaps not even before early next morning—whether to accept the new arms control treaty proposed by the Soviet Union in Brussels on Wednesday when Nato discusses modernization of theatre nuclear forces.

There is much speculation in the Hague on the compromise between the two sides. Both NATO and the Soviet Union have been brought down by a vote of censure in Parliament.

The indications are that the Dutch Government will ask the Nato allies to postpone until 1982—after evaluation of progress in the strategic arms limitation talks—any decision on deployment of the new missiles, and that it will request a limited production of the missiles.

It has also been suggested that The Netherlands will offer to station a second Dutch army corps in West Germany, which Nato has been calling on to do for some time, in return for not having to deploy the new missiles on Dutch soil.

Three former Prime Ministers, all Christian Democrats, today took the unusual step of publicly calling for Holland's continued solidarity within Nato.

Mr Barend Blesbevel, Mr Piet de Jong and Mr Jelle Zijlstra said in a letter to Par-

liament that, if no decision on the missiles is taken, it will dissipate the East's readiness to negotiate.

The Dutch Government has been urged by Mr van Agt, the Prime Minister, met Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today to discuss the missile problem, but a statement afterwards indicated no wavering.

The German's strong support for the Nato plan (writes Patricia Clough in Bonn).

Mr van Agt, accompanied by Mr Christoph van der Klauw, his Foreign Minister, was believed to be seeking a way out of the dilemma created by last week's vote in the Dutch Parliament.

The decision by the three German-speaking countries to introduce daylight-saving time means that the whole of central Europe, with the exception of Switzerland, will once more on the same time-scale in summer—two hours ahead Greenwich Mean Time.

The Government today in East Germany said that the move would mean savings in electricity for lighting and leisure time in the evenings. It would also make timetable planning easier for transcontinental travellers.—Reuter.

French President awarded Nansen Medal

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Dec 10

The Nansen Medal for 1979 was today awarded to President Giscard d'Estaing as a tribute to what France has done in giving a new home to refugees, including 75,000 from Indochina over the past four years.

The medal, named after Dr Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, scholar and High Commissioner for refugees in the 1920s, has been awarded annually since 1954.

Last year it went to Sir Seretse Khama, President of Botswana. The award is accompanied by a cash prize of \$50,000 (£22,700). President Giscard d'Estaing said half the amount would be used for a field hospital in Kampuchea and the remainder for building a refugee camp school in Botswana.

Strikes threaten Italy in week of industrial unrest

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Dec 10

This week is shaping up as the worst for the number of strikes so far this year. Today the printers stop work, as news strikes are due to close and air traffic will be in difficulties because of action by ground staff.

General area and the South will be closed. Textile workers will be out for four hours and Sicily is due to see industry brought to a halt for 24 hours.

From next Monday, a new phase of strikes is due to begin in the banks and on the following Wednesday decisions are expected concerning a projected strike at the Bank of Italy. Agitation is expected also on the Wednesday among chemical workers calling for government intervention to meet the crisis in the chemical industry.

French communists face revolt

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Dec 10

The French Communist Party, which has been torn by internal conflict ever since its tactics arguably cost the left victory in last year's legislative elections, is once more facing up to a revolt from within its ranks.

The battlefield this time is Paris itself where the decrease in membership, well shown by the gradual fall in circulation of the party newspaper, *L'Humanité*, has caused something of a witchhunt. The scapegoat would seem to be M Henri Fiszbin, who was Paris secretary of the party until last January, when he resigned.

Over the past few weeks, however, M Fiszbin has shown himself to be in rude good health, giving as much as he

takes in his argument with the party leadership over what is wrong with French communism today.

As far as the party leadership is concerned, however, the poor state of communism in the capital is the fault of M Fiszbin, who failed to organize things properly. As far as M Fiszbin is concerned the fault lies with the hesitations of the party in implementing the decisions of the twenty-second and twenty-third congresses.

M Fiszbin remained a member of the central committee of the party until early last month when he resigned after a report critical of his work in Paris. He was not despite his protestations of innocence and his vote against it. He is continuing his battle, however, and over the past weekend he engaged in a verbal slanging match on a

Nobel prize winner attacks legal abortion

From Our Correspondent
Oslo, Dec 10

Those countries with legal abortion are the poor countries in the world," said Mother Teresa in her address after receiving the Nobel prize today.

Speaking without notes, the 81-year-old nun issued a heartfelt appeal to humanity to respect the sanctity of life from the moment of conception in the womb of death. Her infectious spirit had even the normally self-conscious Norwegian gladly joining her in repeating the prayer for peace of St Francis of Assisi.

In his speech, the chairman of the Nobel committee, Mr John Sanneus said this year's award had introduced a new interpretation of the concept of peace—one which is probably more in keeping with the original aims of Alfred Nobel, and based on the maxim of a previous prize-winner, Albert Schweitzer—"veneration for life".

Repeating her first comment upon being advised of the award, Mother Teresa said she was unworthy of the prize, but happily accepting it on behalf of the poor and hungry of the whole world.

Holiness, she said, was not the luxury of the few, but the duty of all; and giving to the poor was the greatest blessing. This award, apart from the immediate physical good it would provide, would help to bring about an understanding between rich and poor.

Mother Teresa's programme in Calcutta has been a heavy one, including an ecumenical service at the Oslo Lutheran cathedral.

The reaction of the Norwegians has been spontaneously warm, and several thousand people gathered in a torchlight procession yesterday evening to the headquarters of the Missionary Society where a people's gift of 359,000 kroner (£33,000) was presented. This had helped to swell the prize value of 560,000 kroner in addition to the 30,000 kroner which has been earmarked for the traditional banquet, abandoned a her request.

Before she leaves Oslo on Wednesday it is expected that even more funds will be made available for her work in Calcutta and elsewhere.

In contrast to some contentious decisions of recent years the award of the Nobel peace prize to Mother Teresa has met with universal approval in Norway, and has helped to rene faith in the institution and its objectives.

Two Germanies will keep time together

Berlin, Dec 10.—East Germany will put its clocks forward by one hour on April 6 next year and maintain its full period of "summer time" on September 28, the Government announced today.

West Germany and Austria will also operate summertime between the autumn and spring equinoxes.

The decision by the two German-speaking countries to introduce daylight-saving time means that the whole of central Europe, with the exception of Switzerland, will once more on the same time-scale in summer—two hours ahead Greenwich Mean Time.

The Government today in East Germany said that the move would mean savings in electricity for lighting and leisure time in the evenings. It would also make timetable planning easier for transcontinental travellers.—Reuter.

سكان النهر

OVERSEAS

Mr Mugabe urged to let Zanu fight election on its own

From Nicholas Ashford Salisbury, Dec 10

The interim leadership of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) is to advise its externally-based leader, Mr Robert Mugabe, that the party should contest the forthcoming elections independently and not as part of the Patriotic Front alliance.

Mr Terence Ziyambi, one of four members of Zanu's Central Committee still inside the country, said in an interview with *The Times* today that the Zanu leaders attending the London talks had undertaken to consult Zanu supporters inside Zimbabwe Rhodesia before taking a decision on how the election would be fought.

"Our recommendation will be that Zanu should stand independently. This is the consensus of Zanu supporters we have consulted," he said.

Although Zanu is still a banned organisation, together with its partner in the Patriotic Front, the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu), it has managed to maintain a network of clandestine branches round the country.

Mr Ziyambi said he and his three Central Committee colleagues (Mr Enos Nkala, Mr Robert Marara and Mr Maurice Nyumbi) had not only consulted these branches but also party officials recently released from prison and detention as well as "the boys in the bush"—the guerrillas.

Mr Ziyambi explained there were historical and political reasons why Zanu and Zapu should end their alliance after a ceasefire and conduct separate election campaigns.

The Patriotic Front, he said, was established at the instigation of the "front-line" states to pursue the armed struggle; once that struggle was over the reason for the Front's existence was removed. "I think the name 'Patriotic Front' will disappear," he added.

However, a coalition between Zanu and Zapu might be established on election day, Mr Ziyambi suggested.

Assuming that Zanu emerged as the bigger of the two parties, this would resolve the question of the leadership of present-day Rhodesia. Mr Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo.

A decision by Zanu and Zapu to stand independently could leave the way open for Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council to emerge as the first Government of an independent Zimbabwe by forming a coalition with the 20 white MPs in the 100-seat Parliament. Under the terms of the 1975 Southern Rhodesia Bill, the 20 whites will be entitled to form a coalition only with the black party holding the greatest number of the 80 black seats in the assembly.

The whites may not form a coalition with a group of small black parties to keep the biggest black party out. This would mean that if Zanu and Zapu stand separately, the UANC needs to win only 41 seats to be assured of power by forming a coalition with the 20 whites.

The Bill also allows blacks to stand as candidates for the 20 seats to be elected exclusively by whites, coloureds and Asians. Conversely, whites may stand as candidates for the 80 "common roll" seats to be elected only by black voters.

This provision is unlikely to have little initial practical effect, as it is unlikely that a white candidate or vice versa.

Two new political parties announced their formation today. One is to be called the Alliance Party and aims to attract liberal whites seeking an alternative to the Rhodesian Front.

The other, confusingly known as the National Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, is dedicated to "fighting against Marxism, socialism, tribalism, nepotism, racialism and Africanisation for its own sake".

Smith attacked Mr Ian Smith, the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, today called Lord Carrington the "arch-appeaser of the decade".

Giving his views on the suggestion that the Foreign Secretary was a suitable candidate for a Nobel Peace Prize for his chairmanship of the London conference, Mr Smith said: "In the eyes of Rhodesians, Lord Carrington would be a prime contender for any prize awarded to the arch-appeaser of the decade. He has reneged on more promises given to Rhodesians than any other British politician."

Five blacks, including a woman and a tractor driver, were killed in a guerrilla landmine on a white-owned farm today. —Agence France Presse and UPI.

Chinese attack on support for activists

Peking, Dec 10.—The Chinese state-owned newspaper, *The Worker's Daily*, today attacked "foreign reactionaries" for their comments on Chinese political activists or dissidents.

It said: "The only people to react to the so-called fighters for democracy are a small minority of foreign reactionaries hostile to the socialist system and a handful of internal class-enemies."

It went on: "A handful of anti-communist and anti-people elements among the 'Taiwan authorities' had been making constant appeal to the 'so-called fighters for democracy', exhorting them on Taiwan radio 'to organize a powerful anti-communist contingent'."

Referring to the recent banning of the "democracy wall" in Xidan Street, the newspaper said: "Some people think that the decision to ban the Xidan wall was a repression of democracy and feel that we have altered the principle of promoting socialist democracy. Such an interpretation is wrong. This measure was indispensable for safeguarding the socialist legal system and for simply continuing the healthy development of socialist democracy."

The attack came after a similar one yesterday by the Communist Party organ, *The People's Daily*. —Agence France Presse.

Independence day speakers sentenced in Poland

Warsaw, Dec 10.—A Polish court handed down short jail sentences today to four dissidents who organized an unauthorized independence day celebration last month at which participants claimed Poland was not a free country.

Andrzej Czuma and Wojciech Zietwinski, both prominent members of the civil rights movement, received three-month terms, and Bronislaw Komorowski and Josef Janowski, who are supporters of the movement, one month each after a brief trial in a misdemeanor court.

Two injured as model aircraft falls into crowd

New York, Dec 10.—A heavy model aircraft crashed into the stands at Shea Stadium here yesterday during a half-time show at a football match, seriously injuring two spectators.

One was said to be in a critical condition today after the accident at the game between the New England Patriots and the New York Jets.

Witnesses said the metal aircraft, which weighed between 20lb and 40lb, was being flown by the Electronic Eagles of the Radio Controlled Association.

The model plunged some 50ft and hit a crowded spectator's box on the edge of the field as more than 45,000 spectators watched.

Hungarians protest over jailings in Prague

By Gabriel Rosay

The Czechoslovak party newspaper *Rude Pravo* has dismissed the mounting international protest against the recent Prague trial of six human rights activists as an "outcry of Western reactionaries" over the jailing of "their paid agents".

But it can hardly brand the protest of 254 leading Hungarian intellectuals as part of a Western propaganda campaign. Unlike other Soviet-block countries, Hungary has no dissident movement and, because of this, the angry protest in Budapest against the "cynical verdict in Prague" gains added importance.

Further, there are many Communist Party members among those who felt they could not remain silent in the face of a travesty of justice in the old Stalinist mould.

At present, there are four separate protest documents circulating in Budapest. One, addressed to President Louisa of Hungary, urges the country's head of state to seek the immediate release of the jailed Charter-77 activists.

Another, which they deem to be legal, lawful and in accordance with the Helsinki Agreement.

An even more outspoken open letter, addressed to Mr Janos Kadar, urged the Hungarian party leader to use his good offices to secure the release of the Charter-77 activists.

"We are filled with grave concern when people are jailed for their convictions and the expression of their opinions in any part of the world," the 118 signatories said. Among those who signed are Mrs Julia Rajk, the widow of László Rajk, former Foreign Minister executed after a Stalinist show-trial; Mr László Hegedus, a former Stalinist prime minister; György Ferencsik, a concert pianist; Boris Palocz, a leading author; and Aladar Komlos, the doyen of Hungarian literature. Fifty-eight of the signatories also signed the petition to President Louisa.

A third protest letter, also addressed to Mr Kadar, was signed by nine leading filmmakers.

The fourth "open letter of protest" was compiled by Janos Kenedi, a journalist, and György Benicz and Janos Kis, both well known philosophers.

In perhaps the most significant statement of Hungary's revulsion at the Stalinist revival in Prague, the authors say: "We cannot remain indifferent to the persecution of those who struggle for human rights in any part of the world. As citizens of a state which participated in the occupation of Czechoslovakia, we feel particular responsibility for what has happened there since 1968."

The four were accused of "insulting the Polish nation" in speeches on November 11 at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw.

The November 11 demonstration began with a Mass in Warsaw Cathedral, followed by an anti-war march of 5,000 to 6,000 people to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, where wreaths were laid.

During the proceedings, which attracted nearly 100 human rights supporters and a few Western reporters, the four admitted leading the demonstration but claimed that they were within their constitutional rights. —AP

Human Rights Day arrest of Soviet dissidents

Moscow, Dec 10.—Soviet dissidents were prevented by police today from celebrating Human Rights Day in the traditional manner at Pushkin Square. About 30 people were arrested as police blocked access to the square "for repairs".

Numerous dissidents, detained by police at their homes and workplaces, were unable to get to the square at all. Among those arrested were Mr Gleb Pavlovsky, editor of the unofficial magazine *Pravda* (Explosions), and the wife of the magazine's co-editor, Mr Vladimir Sorokin. They were arrested while talking with Western journalists.

Israel tries to dispel Begin health rumours

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem, Dec 10

Mr Menachem Begin's vulnerable coalition Government is taking urgent steps to quash reports of a damaging political rumour about the allegedly poor state of the Prime Minister's health.

Last night, viewers of Israel's main television news programme were treated to a specially recorded interview with Professor Meir Gottesman, Mr Begin's personal physician. Wearing a white coat and exuding professional reassurance, the professor declared that Mr Begin's health was good and to the full satisfaction of his doctors.

The interview had been arranged to counter highly critical remarks made by a leading figure in the Liberal Party, which forms part of the ruling coalition. The Israeli Prime Minister, the Mayor of the Tel Aviv suburb of Ramat Gan, told a party gathering that at a recent meeting, he had found Mr Begin "physically ill and mentally broken".

Mr Felet remarked that for the Liberal Party to serve in a coalition Government headed by Mr Begin was like driving in a car driven by a man suffering a heart attack. "The conclusion is to get out fast," he added.

Public concern about Mr Begin's health has been widespread for some time, particularly since he suffered a minor stroke earlier this year, which left him with slightly impaired vision. Since taking office in May, 1977, Mr Begin has had two heart attacks.

In recent weeks, there have been many comments in political circles about Mr Begin's ineffectual public appearances and the often noted tendency for his mind to wander during political discussions. But international press reports that he was only able to work a three-hour day were flatly denied by official sources.

Gloomy predictions about Mr Begin's health are nothing new, but the latest suggestions come at a time when he is under considerable political strain.

In order to try and save his coalition from defeat, he has turned next week's vote on the country's abortion laws into a test of confidence, the outcome of which is still uncertain.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

The colonel launched retaliatory attacks which did not stop in 1977. He was involved in the Thai border conflict with the Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.



Mr Pol Pot telling correspondents that 50,000 Kampuchean troops are now under arms to fight the Vietnamese invasion. He denied his regime was guilty of genocide.

Mr Pol Pot blames Vietnamese

Tokyo, Dec 10.—Mr Pol Pot, deposed Kampuchean Prime Minister, admitted in an interview published today that several thousand Kampuchean soldiers had died due to some mistakes in implementing his government's policy.

But, giving his first interview to foreign correspondents since fleeing Phnom Penh last January, he denied that his regime was guilty of genocide. He said Vietnam had been responsible for the deaths of many of his people and had shifted the blame on to him.

The Japanese Kyodo news agency said Mr Pol Pot had been interviewed by a group of Japanese journalists at a border last Saturday.

Asked about the widespread allegations of mass murder that had been levelled against his regime, Kyoto quoted him as saying: "Only several thousand Kampuchean might have died due to some mistakes in implementing our policy of providing an affluent life for the people and also due to the corruption of our policy by Vietnamese agents."

Mr Pol Pot said his present policy was to defend the nation and people from Vietnam's attempt to "annihilate Kampuchean culture and military supplies, both inside the country and from China, had become difficult."

He said 50,000 Kampuchean guerrillas, reorganised from five regular divisions, had been putting up stiff resistance throughout the country against 200,000 Vietnamese troops.

The correspondents said Mr Pol Pot looked healthy and was smiling throughout the interview. —Reuters.

Soldier-politician watches over Thailand border

From Neil Kelly Ta Phraya, Thailand, Dec 10

The Thai army officer in command of this smouldering section of the border with Kampuchea is a soldier-politician who in just over two years has become one of the most controversial and influential figures in Thailand.

Colonel Prachak Sawangchit, has the rank of special colonel, which is equivalent to brigadier. As commander of the 2nd Infantry Division he commands Thai forces along the most critical 75 miles of the border and has the last word on half a million or so refugees on both sides of it.

Being also a senator and leader of the armed forces' "Young Turks", Colonel Prachak can exercise strong influence on the Government.

His penchant for contention was demonstrated by his suspension of food, water and medical aid to 300,000 Kampuchean refugees for five days last week. He also ordered bulldozers into their encampment to flatten shelters erected on Thai territory.

He warned refugee leaders that he was holding many Kampuchean against their will by moving all their armed forces to the border. But as it was the Kampuchean who were later confirmed by individual and by international aid officials.

The camp leaders relented after five days. They moved their soldiers four miles inside Kampuchea and granted free exit to any of their people wanting to enter Thailand.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Colonel Prachak, who is 42, fought against the communists in Vietnam with the Thai Leopard division and was awarded both Thai and United States decorations as a battalion commander on the Kampuchean border in 1977. He was involved in numerous clashes with Khmer Rouge forces who were plundering Thai villages and committing appalling atrocities against women and children.

Iran boycotts hearing of The Hague court

From Robert Schul Amsterdam, Dec 19

The United States today asked the International Court of Justice to take the strongest possible measures to secure the release of the American hostages in Tehran. Iran boycotted the hearing.

The 15 judges, presided by Sir Humphrey Waldock of Britain, are to pronounce their verdict within a few days.

Mr Benjamin Civiletti, the United States Attorney-General, said that if the court took no action, it would be a serious blow to international law as other countries would be able to make hostages with impunity.

In a telegram to the court, Mr Sadegh Ozbahedeh, the Iranian Foreign Minister, said the court had no right to hear the American complaint. The question of the hostages was a "marginal and second-rate" aspect of United States-Iranian relations, he said.

Iran's personal affairs for more than 25 years and had "shamelessly exploited" its people.

Mr Vance in Paris: Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, flew into Paris today on his tour of European capitals to rally support for the United States in its troubles with Iran (see Murray page 1).

Mr Vance was seeking to exploit this Franco-Iranian relationship and asking President Giscard d'Estaing to use his good offices to persuade the Iranians to release the hostages.

British cooperation: Earlier yesterday in London Mr Vance expressed his appreciation for the spirit of helpfulness and co-operation shown by the British Government in supporting American efforts to secure release of the hostages without precondition. (Our Diplomatic correspondent writes).

He had an hour's meeting in the morning with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, before calling on Mrs Thatcher at 10 Downing Street. The discussion centre on Iran.

Ayatollah's attack: The Ayatollah Khomeini told Americans that they should not vote for Mr Carter who was "not capable of being President". He was making a broadcast speech.

Confrontation in Tabriz: Supporters of the rival ayatollahs continued to struggle for possession of the Tabriz radio and television station. The Ayatollah Khomeini's men regained control after entering through a side door and expelling the supporters of Ayatollah Kazem Shariat-Modari. Tension rose in the city as both sides took to the streets in mass demonstrations.

Volunteers wait at airport: About 300 Iranians, chanting Islamic slogans, waited in vain at Tehran airport today for an aircraft to take them to the United States to fight against Israel alongside Palestinian guerrillas. But officials of the state airline Iran Air said the group would not be given an aircraft because its members had neither valid passports nor permission to land in Beirut.

In Beirut all flights from Tehran were banned to prevent any volunteers arriving from Iran. Body smuggled out: The body of Amir Abba Hoveyda, the executed former Prime Minister, has been smuggled out of Iran and buried in France, the newspaper *Le Quotidien de Paris* reported yesterday.

Expulsion of correspondent: Iran has ordered the expulsion from the country of the Associated Press correspondent, Mr Alex Etky, for "false and malicious reporting". The official Paris news agency announced. —Reuters and Agence France-Presse.

French police to question Iranian

From Ian Murray Paris, Dec 10

French police were tonight set to question a young Iranian student, who had been refused entry to Britain by immigration authorities over the weekend.

The student had been held at Dover for questioning before it was decided to send him back to France, from where he had arrived in Britain.

He was stopped at Dover as a result of checks on all Iranians arriving at the port from France after details were circulated last Friday of a man wanted for questioning about the assassination in London of a British diplomat, Shabir Chahki, a nephew of the Shah of Iran.

According to French police, the man stopped at Dover was a student who had been living in the United States and had recently come to London, where he had bought an excursion ticket to Paris.

Iranians arriving at the port from France after details were circulated last Friday of a man wanted for questioning about the assassination in London of a British diplomat, Shabir Chahki, a nephew of the Shah of Iran.

According to French police, the man stopped at Dover was a student who had been living in the United States and had recently come to London, where he had bought an excursion ticket to Paris.

Iranians arriving at the port from France after details were circulated last Friday of a man wanted for questioning about the assassination in London of a British diplomat, Shabir Chahki, a nephew of the Shah of Iran.

According to French police, the man stopped at Dover was a student who had been living in the United States and had recently come to London, where he had bought an excursion ticket to Paris.

Iranians arriving at the port from France after details were circulated last Friday of a man wanted for questioning about the assassination in London of a British diplomat, Shabir Chahki, a nephew of the Shah of Iran.

According to French police, the man stopped at Dover was a student who had been living in the United States and had recently come to London, where he had bought an excursion ticket to Paris.

Iranians arriving at the port from France after details were circulated last Friday of a man wanted for questioning about the assassination in London of a British diplomat, Shabir Chahki, a nephew of the Shah of Iran.

According to French police, the man stopped at Dover was a student who had been living in the United States and had recently come to London, where he had bought an excursion ticket to Paris.

Iranians arriving at the port from France after details were circulated last Friday of a man wanted for questioning about the assassination in London of a British diplomat, Shabir Chahki, a nephew of the Shah of Iran.

According to French police, the man stopped at Dover was a student who had been living in the United States and had recently come to London, where he had bought an excursion ticket to Paris.

Iranians arriving at the port from France after details were circulated last Friday of a man wanted for questioning about the assassination in London of a British diplomat, Shabir Chahki, a nephew of the Shah of Iran.

According to French police, the man stopped at Dover was a student who had been living in the United States and had recently come to London, where he had bought an excursion ticket to Paris.

Iranians arriving at the port from France after details were circulated last Friday of a man wanted for questioning about the assassination in London of a British diplomat, Shabir Chahki, a nephew of the Shah of Iran.

According to French police, the man stopped at Dover was a student who had been living in the United States and had recently come to London, where he had bought an excursion ticket to Paris.

Iranians arriving at the port from France after details were circulated last Friday of a man wanted for questioning about the assassination in London of a British diplomat, Shabir Chahki, a nephew of the Shah of Iran.

According to French police, the man stopped at Dover was a student who had been living in the United States and had recently come to London, where he had bought an excursion ticket to Paris.

Iranians arriving at the port from France after details were circulated last Friday of a man wanted for questioning about the assassination in London of a British diplomat, Shabir Chahki, a nephew of the Shah of Iran.

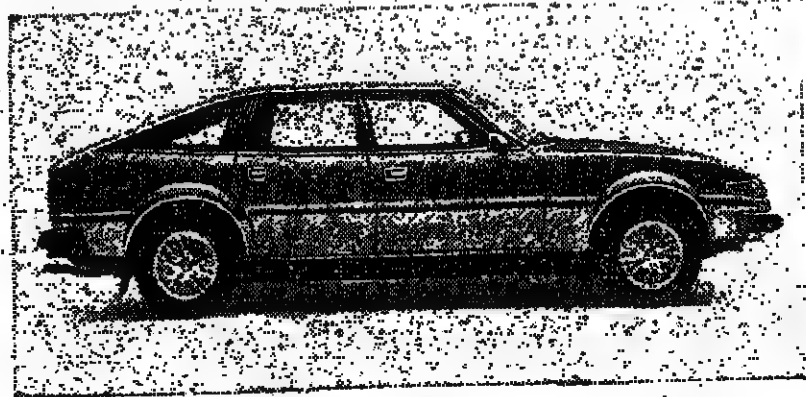
دس ایلوں کا سفر

WHAT SHAPE WILL YOUR CAR BE IN FOR THE 1980's?



More economical shape

The motoring times are changing fast. Most of the big saloon cars designed for the '70s are beginning to look decidedly inefficient and out of date. With four notable exceptions. The new Rovers—2300, 2600, 3500 and V8S—were designed for the 1980's from their very conception, with a unique combination of high performance, high quality, outstanding design and quite exceptional fuel economy.



In the 1980's a fuel saving aerodynamic shape will be essential. Rover's design is well ahead of its time and its competition. Rover elegance is a direct consequence of aerodynamic efficiency, giving an unmatched balance of performance with economy—the powerful Rover 3500, for instance, cruises at 36mpg* and reaches 122mph.

Better shape

The 1980's will demand better built, longer lasting cars. Every Rover passes through a succession of the most stringent quality control checks known in the car industry. The paint and protection process alone is one of the most sophisticated in the world: 2 layers of anti-chip primer are electrostatically bonded to the body before 4 coats of thermoplastic, anti-fade paint are baked on.



Long term durability is tested in conditions ranging from the Texas deserts to the Lapland snowfields.

Safer shape

The 1980's will have their hazards. Today's Rovers are designed to protect you from them. They share a strong, monocoque body shell with impact absorption zones front and rear, and energy-absorbing compression struts in the door panels. The fuel tank is securely positioned in front of the rear axle and the system carries a fuel cut-out switch, to minimise accident fire risk. Every Rover is fitted with a



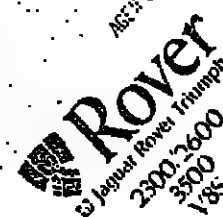
Triplex Ten Twenty Superlaminated safety windscreen. The brakes have a failsafe dual circuit. Inside, potential impact areas are padded and all the car's essential systems are monitored and displayed on the fascia.

The Rovers for the 1980's are obtainable now from your Rover showroom. A test drive will soon show you the difference between yesterday's car and tomorrow's.

Rover. In great shape for the 80's.

*Complete Government Fuel Consumption Figures: Rover 5-speed manual: 2300 urban motoring 17.5mpg (16.1 litres/100km); constant 36mpg (90km/h) 36.5mpg (7.7 litres/100km); constant 75mph (120km/h) 31.0mpg (9.1 litres/100km). 2600 urban motoring 16.5mpg (15.3 litres/100km); constant 36mpg (90km/h) 38.2mpg (7.4 litres/100km); constant 75mph (120km/h) 30.2mpg (9.1 litres/100km). 3500 urban motoring 16.2mpg (17.4 litres/100km); constant 36mpg (90km/h) 36.3mpg (7.9 litres/100km); constant 75mph (120km/h) 27.9mpg (10.1 litres/100km). 5-speed gearbox optional on the 2300. Cars above features optional alloy wheels.

The complete list of Rover cars and their specifications is available from your nearest Rover showroom. Write to: Rover Sales Department, Longbridge, Birmingham B4 7 1JH. Tel: 021 359 3111. Fax: 021 359 3112. Telex: 940000 ROVER GB. Rover is a registered trademark of Rover International Limited. © 1979 Rover International Limited.



2300 2600 3500 V8S

Some advice to Mrs Thatcher on how to use Britain's energy

Making the European dream come true

Dear Mrs Thatcher:

As a European, and an Anglophile, I watched your performance on "Britain's own television" with a mixture of admiration and despair: the same sentiments which many of us in Europe feel—please take it as a compliment—when watching President de Gaulle at work.

Some papers reported that you yourself defined your tactics at the Dublin Summit as "feminine nagging": we all know by experience that it often produces results, and see no harm in that. A great historical precedent of successful political nagging comes to one's mind: Cat's Delenda Carthago. We all know that Carthage was destroyed and certainly trust that your real nagging message to Europe will not be "Delenda Europa", but "Construenda Europa". I for one believe that Britain and her Prime Minister have a fundamental role to play in such an enterprise.

But it is not of tactics that I think one ought to talk. Tactics will be judged in the end by results, and unless you had raised the temperature of debate you might not have been listened to. I do not doubt that your feminine and political intuition (could they be the same thing?) will tell you when to substitute nagging with sweeter accents. If the nagging got you £350m, the courting of your partners might produce as much.

But the whole episode, and the reactions to it by the average Englishman, show that you should consider the dialectic powers in trying to make your own people understand, better than they do, that there is much more in the European Community than a single yearly account of budgetary profits and losses.

Let me tell you the truth: we "Continentalers" have been hurt and upset by the upsurge

of anti-European feelings that this money-quarrel has aroused in Britain. "Your" attitudes to Europe seem to remain different from "ours". We Continentalers feel deep down—so deeply that we do not even have to prove it—that Europe is good: this is a postulate in our view of the world. Starting from it we can then quarrel about fish and lamb and money, and our quarrels are often mean and selfish. But whatever happens, whether we win or lose, our attitude to Europe does not change. We do not feel that Europe is justified if and when we win, and must be rejected if and when we lose.

The British attitude is the opposite. Many British are still not instinctively convinced that Europe is good. On the contrary they "feel" in their bones" (as one of your illustrious predecessors, Sir Anthony Eden, once said) that "they do not belong to Europe". So, in order to justify having joined Europe, they must show a sound monetary proof that they can get out of it at least as much as they put into it.

We Continentalers, having all of us lost too many wars (Britain never did) and feeling very feeble and small in this troubled world of giants, believe with all our hearts that either we stand together, or we shall not be able to stay free and independent. The European Community, the European Monetary System, even the common agricultural policy are just means to a clearly political end—let us admit it—which is the unity of Europe: in order to stay free.

In this we believe, with feeling, that are sometimes irrational and almost religious: so that we become angry when the British seem unable to recognize what to us appears like a "falling behind" truth. These British unbelievers, busy with calculating monetary profits and losses, threaten a

'If the nagging got you £350m, the courting of your partners might produce as much'



Bernard Levin

basic premise of our security: the existence of Europe. We cannot of course change the past: Britain's historical experience will never provide the inductive proof of the necessity to create a united Europe. Nor can the present help. The idea that Britain had to join the Community because it was "falling behind" (which was the main reason for joining), remains to this day a disastrous argument. It

can even be easily reversed once you have joined: if you do still keep falling behind, that must be the fault of the Community! This is nonsense, of course, and it remains important that you should persuade the British that "your own billion pounds" has nothing to do with Britain's failures or successes. Luckily, your billion pounds quarrel can be turned into

a powerful stimulant for devising a better global strategy for Europe's future. The unfairness in the gathering of resources can be temporarily corrected by touting with the "mechanisms" and will be put right in time by structural changes in trade patterns. But the unfairness in the distribution of resources can only be put right if one pleads for justice from a European, rather than from a national point of view. This part of your claim leads to a demand for a radical revision of the Community's pattern of expenditure, therefore of Europe's institutional aims and policies.

If the aim of the Community is—as it is—"convergence", you ought to ask for far more than just money. A billion pounds which would produce a "broad balance" in budgetary terms. You should demand instead a great development plan for Europe, which would of course favour the relatively poorer regions through huge transfers of resources: as it would happen in a "real" country. That is how it should be according to the spirit of convergence. That is what you should demand.

But much more can come out of such a "European" approach to your budgetary problem. In asking the Community to adopt a new vision of its tasks and aims—an updated vision, which cannot consider agriculture, as it was thought two decades ago, as the most important common enterprise of Europe—you would also have to propose a new order of priorities.

May I submit that the number one priority for Europe today is that of achieving, as fast as possible, which is a rare combination of idealism and realism, which you have. Why not try? For one says: go on it, Maggie! This time we shall be with you.

energy supplies. Is that feasible? Many experts are convinced that it is: I hope you have found time to read the wonderful, provocative essay by Dr Nigel Lucas of Imperial College, London, in the latest issue of *Europa*, showing how a "utopian" European plan for energy could have permitted us to become, all together, net exporters of oil by 1990. Certainly, all experts agree that no single European nation can achieve self-sufficiency, or develop its energy resources, by itself: not even Britain, although it is richer in oil and coal than all the others.

As Prime Minister of Britain, and as a statesman with scientific training, you could, Mrs Thatcher, launch a great project: independence, a master plan aimed at permitting the European Nations to achieve self-sufficiency in energy within a certain period. If 1990 is too near even for such a programme, and if the year 2000 looks too far away, as it is, in another millennium, why not suggest a 15-year plan leading us to 2005?

This plan would not just "marry" the English to Europe: it would mobilize such portentous amounts of capital in the new energy-saving and energy-producing industries (loss of it in Britain) that it should be a new gold mine of economic growth, such as we witnessed in the fabulous fifties and sixties.

The Americans succeeded in their moon project. Why should we Europeans not succeed in a Project Independence? Let us put together our hopes and our future, not just our past and our frustrations. Take the lead, Mrs Thatcher, and you will be followed. Like a full moon, this time we shall be with you.

Arturo Levi

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1979



Two of the candidates: Richard Page (C) and Susan Reeve (Lab)

A merry Tory Christmas or a by-election rebuff?

By-elections can be the signpost to U-turns or the nearest the Tories get to a political execution. Hertfordshire South West, where voting takes place on Thursday, is neither of these: the Government is not yet far enough into the marsh-land in its flight from the post-war consensus.

Those warned by the ideological heat of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's first few months in office would "dismiss" such thoughts as premature defeatist pragmatism, but their well-spring is empiricism. The spring gets rough at the polls after a year to 18 months when voters or by-elections begin to behave in strange ways.

There have to be exceptions to the general rule, of course. The 1945-50 Government is the only one since the war that can say "anything" like a full Parliamentary distance, that can look history in the face and say it never lost one of its Labour seats in a by-election.

Then there was the summary trial and execution in 1965, when the Tories, led by Patrick Gordon Walker, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who was offered the gift of a safe Labour seat and was "let" by Harold Wilson, then Prime Minister, commented "privately": "They've shot my shadow."

So why, at the evidence, the interest in South-west Hertfordshire? Surrounded by counties, the Tories have a "stronghold" in the other day, Mrs Susan Reeve, the Labour candidate, commented that "you can tell the importance of this by-election because of the flashing of the cameras."

The importance, in fact, is relatively unimportant. To join the earlier by-elections the Government faced in Manchester Central, a Labour seat. This time it is a Conservative stronghold, a large number of land in surrounding Wotton, where the highly rich and isolated in their 1930s landed houses on the high ground and the working class live in concentrated in the low-lying areas, with 10,000 in Garsington Park and South Oxley.

In between there are the ambitious and entrepreneurial lower and middle classes who face mortgage increases (about 10 per cent) and a large number of jobs and business in Wotton (over 10 per cent) and Wotton. How they will vote, or equally, if they vote at all, will decide how far the Tory support will slump.

The Tory element does not make South-west Hertfordshire another Otford, where Eric Lubbock (now Lord Avebury) in 1962 turned a Conservative majority of 15,000 into a Liberal majority of nearly 8,000. Demographically, the constituency probably bears more relation to Sutton and Cheam when, in 1972, the Liberals scored another triumph by capturing the huge Tory seat from the Tories when Mr Heath was Prime Minister. In both instances there had

been a Conservative Government in power for two to three years. Mr Richard Page, the Conservative candidate in South-west Hertfordshire, himself no newcomer to by-election, triumphs—he took the Wotton seat in 1974, a 9,500 majority—admits that, if he was fighting the campaign in 18 months, under present conditions, he would be less optimistic at success.

Mr Page expresses the view that mortgage increases will not make their impact until January, when they come into force, and the same applies to the large-scale increase in transport fares. "No one is as yet questioning the Government's policies because they believe any blame should be spread over past Governments as well as this one."

While the by-election opponents challenge each other, Mr Page's analysis fits into the conventional by-election pattern. At this stage of the Parliamentary battle, where it does appear to be afflicted by myopia, possibly a defensive mechanism, is why the Conservative vote will undoubtedly drop.

People are more concerned with their Christmas shopping, says, and he is not referring to the crinkly candidates standing in support of Southampton University. It seems more obvious that people will vote to restore the status quo because of their Christmas shopping, not because of the increase in shop prices.

The size of his majority and the possible flippage of some seats to increase the Liberal and Labour vote need not necessarily indicate a trend at this time of the life of the Government. Indeed, it is argued in *Parliamentary circles*, that the "success" and the avoidance of a disaster with the miners this winter could soften the resolve of the doubters in the coming months.

There is still, however, the state of the economy and what is going to happen in the coming year. A by-election in a similar seat, or even worse, for the Government, a marginal seat—could produce a totally different set of circumstances. The Tory vote will be split: whether the electorate has "lost touch" in a so-called "Tory Christmas."

But Mrs Thatcher and her like-minded ministers, could also take heart and stand poised to increase the Tory vote. Despite the deepening economic crisis, the policies may be seen to be working and the Government winning through. In that event, the may not also take heart and stand poised to increase the Tory vote. The Government of non-intervention could be the Tories' Government of intervention, and never lose a by-election.

Michael Hatfield

GENERAL ELECTION
Doddsworth, G. H. (C) 33,112
Doddsworth, A. J. (Lab) 16,784
Cost, G. (Lib) 9,808
Graves, P. (Nat Front) 9,839
C majority 16,328

Of all the new fanaticisms which have come to infest our world in the past decade or two (as if we didn't have enough of the old-established varieties), one of the nastiest is the spirit which animates those who do not smoke and are determined that nobody else shall do so either.

I have written about this subject before, and would not have thought to do so again, had it not been for two developments: the breadth and intensity of the anti-smoking fanaticism, and the other is a particular application of it, viz. the pressure now being applied on the Queen to persuade her to withdraw the royal warrant for the cigarettes used in the royal households.

It is generally known that the Queen does not smoke; the cigarettes are not for her but for her guests. I believe it is "official" guests whom she invites not for the pleasure of their company but, in her capacity as a constitutional monarch, on the advice of her ministers, who accounts for the appearance at her table or in her drawing-room of people whom no self-respecting individual, Queen or not, would willingly couch with several large-poles of exceptional strength tied together and so on.

Whether the Government has the constitutional power to "advise" (ie, instruct) the

royal family to withdraw their warrant from the manufacturers of cigarettes I do not know, and the point is clearly moot. But even if there is no such power, it seems that the Department of Health, Mr Patrick Jenkin MP, is nagging away at the officials in the royal household whose duties include supervision of royal warrant matters, in the hope that they will do their dirty work for them. If that doesn't come off, then no doubt some tame back-bencher can be primed to put down a question on the business, and "regret" can be expressed by Mr Jenkin.

A little of this, and the Queen, mindful of her role and duties, will of doubt feel the continuing the warrant is bringing her into an area of political controversy, and will quietly arrange for them to be withdrawn. And another little bit for her guests will have vanished down the plug-hole of the Nanny State. Of course, what the Queen ought to do and, if she is the sensible woman she appears to be, would certainly like to do, is to tell Mr Jenkin that if he were to put his head in a large sausage with some beef stock, a handful of coarse salt, half an onion stuck with a few cloves, a couple of bay-leaves, a turnip roughly chopped and some carrots likewise, then put a lid on it and simmer it very gently overnight, the resultant soup, though doubtless very tasty,

might be quite nutritious. And if Mr Jenkin were to ask why he should do any such thing, her very reasonable reply should be that his head might then come off to be of some use, which is far from being the case at the moment.

Is there not a dreadfully contemporary tragedy in the fact that the head of the anti-smoking fanatics (the organization is called ASE, for Action on Smoking and Health) is the man who used to be the head of the British section of Amnesty International? There all those years of admirable work on behalf of the oppressed and persecuted taught him nothing about the individuality of freedom, indeed so little about freedom in any sense that he has still not realized the crucial importance of the freedom of the individual to do himself harm?

Little did I realize that when, less than a fortnight ago, I quoted Mr Ted Ewan's observation that "There is a morality which insists that men's... uncles be tethered because some might want to walk into trouble" I would so soon have so neat an illustration of the attitude he was condemning in that striking phrase. Because smoking is harmful to smokers, the interfering busybodies who

Puff on, it's not only your health that is at stake

might be quite nutritious. And if Mr Jenkin were to ask why he should do any such thing, her very reasonable reply should be that his head might then come off to be of some use, which is far from being the case at the moment.

Is there not a dreadfully contemporary tragedy in the fact that the head of the anti-smoking fanatics (the organization is called ASE, for Action on Smoking and Health) is the man who used to be the head of the British section of Amnesty International? There all those years of admirable work on behalf of the oppressed and persecuted taught him nothing about the individuality of freedom, indeed so little about freedom in any sense that he has still not realized the crucial importance of the freedom of the individual to do himself harm?

Little did I realize that when, less than a fortnight ago, I quoted Mr Ted Ewan's observation that "There is a morality which insists that men's... uncles be tethered because some might want to walk into trouble" I would so soon have so neat an illustration of the attitude he was condemning in that striking phrase. Because smoking is harmful to smokers, the interfering busybodies who

want to stop other people doing that which they wish to do have gone to the almost incredible lengths of putting pressure on the royal family to withdraw from the suppliers of cigarettes their right to make public the fact that the Queen buys their products and offers them to her guests. Did you ever hear of the effect so far removed from the effect of the cigarette that the Queen buys their products and offers them to her guests. Did you ever hear of the effect so far removed from the effect of the cigarette that the Queen buys their products and offers them to her guests.

But even that is not the worst, because I began this column by pointing out that it was provoked not only by the ludicrous story of the royal warrant but also (and more significantly) by the general increase in the intolerance and fanaticism of the anti-smokers. And here I have a little personal testimony to offer.

A few weeks ago, I took part in the radio programme "You, the Jury" the medium before the jury was "That smoking should be banned in public places" and for the purpose of the debate "public places" were defined as "enclosed places to which the public is admitted," and "banned" as "banned by law". The motion was proposed by Mr Clement

Freud, MP, and his two witnesses, a distinguished doctor, to speak on the medical aspects of smoking, and Lord Soper, to speak on—well, in the event it wasn't entirely clear what he was there to say, since he was asked to speak on the social aspects of smoking. On the other side, the motion was opposed by Miss Armitage, a distinguished doctor, to point out that the smoking of smokers does not harm non-smokers (a view, incidentally, which was accepted by the other side's doctor), and to speak on the medical aspects of the case.

Our side won, and the figures are of considerable interest. In the vote before the debate, the jury voted 45 in favour of the ban, 32 against, and 23 abstained; in the vote at the end, after the arguments, they were 50 against, 49 for, and one abstained. In other words, practically all those who had abstained at first had come down against the ban after hearing both sides.

It will, of course, be concluded that the faded beauty and charm of Miss Stansbury, combined with my no less calculated forcefulness and eloquence, had carried the day. No doubt we helped; but my view was said to be that it was the exposure of the fanaticism of the other side that woke up the jury to the fact that there was something of vital importance in the argument, and that that something was liberty itself.

Lord Soper's argument was so devoid of anything that could be described as Christian charity, and infused with such intense authoritarianism, that he alone would have damaged their argument beyond repair; but the banners were waved into the coffee when their doctor, asked what should happen to those who broke the no-smoking ordinance and then

The experience is unforgettable. Just remember the name.



Unfortunate 10 who could be in a stew

Between them, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Greater London Council are in the process of spending rather more than £50m in barriers and bank-raising to ensure that London and its environs are safe from the perils of flooding. This expensive, prolonged but nonetheless wholly admirable, indeed necessary project will give protection to every house in London—with the exception of 10.

The 10 unfortunate householders live on Eel Pie Island, the only inhabited island in the Thames, which lies 20 yards off the coast of Twickenham and is connected to it by a footbridge. The island has a dense population of 120, and is low-lying, its central meadow rising to little more than 18 feet; it is heavily industrialized, with three boatyards, two boat clubs, besides its 47 houses.

On two occasions last year the 10 lowest-lying homes were flooded and the well-organized residents' association fears a regular repetition, even after the Thames barrier is completed and working in 1982. Last year, even a development of new houses on a high part of the island where once stood the island's famous luncheonette, a large ramshackle wooden house, had the Thames lapping at their front doorsteps.

The islanders are aggrieved that houses on the mainland

nearby, with an equivalent flooding danger, are getting full protection while they are left at the mercy of the elements. And they fear that the more the Thames is channelled by bank raising work, the more it is likely to rise around their ankles.

The GLC's two engineers have recommended that the 10 houses should receive individual protection, but the Council's public services and safety committee, which controls the purse strings, has overruled them on three occasions, the last three weeks ago.

Is the GLC in danger of spoiling the whole flood defence strip for a handful of remaining walls? They admit that it would cost only £84,000 to give Eel Pie Island the protection it wants. Councillor Stanley Bolton, chairman of the relevant committee, which voted it down yet again by eight to two (Bolton himself abstaining), told me his members feared all 47 houses on the island clamouring for defence if the 10 at greatest risk were conceded.

He also thought they were not inclined to overturn a decision made by the committee on two past occasions. Jack Heath, chairman of the residents' association, who wisely lives 16 feet up in the Eel Pie Highlands, said: "We just cannot understand it; the cost is so insignificant."

The residents are taking it up with their MP, Toby Jessel, and plan a further assault on the GLC in May, provided they are still afloat by then.

Can anyone explain to me why there is what appears to be a lighthouse on top of the corner building directly outside King's Cross station? If it was put there to guide the Newcastle trains safely into port it is failing in its purpose, as I have not seen it lit these past 10 years. Which may explain the occasional shortcoming in the service.

Trendiness in the garden

With no Jubilee until 2002 at the earliest, no convenient novocentennaries and no noteworthy birthdays to celebrate, London is without an obvious soapbox on which to sell itself to next summer's tourists. Which is inconvenient to say the least, at a time when the dollar is being gulped down the world in a wheelbarrow.

The best that can be found in the way of impending excitement in the capital is the opening of the old central market hall at Covent Garden as a covered shopping precinct, and the new home of London Transport's fine collection of historic vehicles of rail and road.

The Central Market is more of a gamble. Architecturally it is a gem, built in 1830, and its main arch, planned in 1830, happily remained and restored by the GLC. All 35 of the first available batch of shop units

can remember when one keeps quiet about one's old man running a garage...



have been let, and it is the GLC's intention that it should become London's equivalent of the Left Bank of Paris as it was many years ago.

But, judging by those shops which have been granted the first tenancies, there is a danger that the whole thing could become just too self-consciously trendy, and develop into that worst tourist attraction of all, namely a tourist attraction.

Still, it will have some saving graces. All the shops will

be obliged to remain open until eight, and it will be well provided with both restaurant and houses of liquid refreshment, at least one of which will sell Courage Directors' Bitter. Already the street outside has been paved and turned into a plaza in front of St Paul's Church, while the market itself will be open in May.

I predict that one of the few real delights of the scheme will be the theatre museum being established in the Flower Hall basement. The only drawback to being the basement tenant of this page is the noise from the chap living above, playing German opera loudly on his gramophone and chattering his subordinates at three in the morning.

I cannot hope to furnish this humble space in such bourgeois syntactical elegance, but I have just acquired a brand-new word which is such a vulgar, tasteless ornament that I shall put it on the redboard as a warning. Task Force, a pressure group working on behalf of pedestrians, asks that the Government's new immigration rules are not only racist, but "apest". It means, I gather, unfair to grampies.

A hanging offence?

Is the owner of the Royal Deer Herd aware? I wonder of the wholesale slaughter of her animals, currently going on at Richmond Park? Since Richmond Park is a deer park, and deer have been mown

down by passing motorists, and many more have suffered varying degrees of injury.

It is all the fault of The Petitioner's Hole. Early in the year, a deer was shot in Petitioner's Hole, the main route from Richmond to Kingston along the park, fell in and the road fell in after it. Hasty repairs were effected, but it was never fully repaired. The result is extensive works which have completely closed the road, and which on the latest estimates will not be finished until June.

To avoid the need for a long detour by the Kingston bypass, the park is being kept open for light traffic until midnight through the Richmond Park, King's and Ham roads. There is, of course, no street-lighting in the park, and it is after dark that most accidents occur.

Drivers seem to be paying scant regard to the speed limits. The Department of the Environment is seriously concerned, and today Hector Monro, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, will meet the Richmond and Area Sir Anthony Royle to see what can be done to make drivers obey the speed limits. They are naturally reluctant to close the park at sunset as before, because of the congestion that would inevitably result.

Motorists who have shown little sympathy for the animals' plight: the Royal Parks Police have had 23 complaints of personal injury to drivers, and 71 reports of damaged vehicles.

Alan Hamilton

GREECE

The future of democracy in Greece depends on one man.

Mario Modiano discusses the options

facing the Prime Minister and the country as it moves towards

membership of the European Community. In a second article he examines the

long-standing dispute with Turkey and the cloud it casts over

Greece's full integration into the Western community

Mr Karamanlis holds the key

Democracy in Greece suffers from a serious defect: the orderly interchange of political parties in power, a vital safeguard for any democracy, is inhibited by the emergence of a Marxist movement as the only democratically viable alternative to the present Government. At this moment, therefore, the future of Greek democracy is inextricably linked with the political destiny of one man, Mr Konstantinos Karamanlis, the Prime Minister.

What will Mr Karamanlis do? The Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (Paseki), the main opposition party under Mr Andreas Papandreu, advocates a complete break with the established system, in both internal and external affairs. Strong vested interests in Greece (and abroad), the elections, he walked out to resist such radical change and the election of a new government. Mr Karamanlis, however, has been convinced that if Pasok came to power it would impose a single-party rule from which there would be no escape.

Mr Papandreu vehemently denies this and affirms his preference for pluralism, but few would want to take the risk of finding out how sincere he is. The misgivings of the remaining non-Marxist Greeks could not be used to prop a Chilean-style coup to replace a Greek Alliance from rising to power, just as a handful of army colonels did in 1967 to prevent Mr Papandreu's father from winning the elections.

Seven years after the 1967 putsch, democracy was reinstated thanks to the skill of Mr Karamanlis. The credit cannot be complete, however, until he also ensures that the ruling New Democracy, he has established democratic procedures for the election of a successor. But is this enough?

Mr Karamanlis's main ambition is to go down in history as the greatest statesman of modern Greece. He tells friends: "It did not feel that the country needed any services, I would have come home long ago." In fact, a culminating point in his career was on May 28, when the Greek Treaty of Accession to the EEC was signed in Athens in the presence of many Western European leaders.

If he did not retire at that juncture it was because he wanted to make sure that the country's international orientation was firmly anchored in the West, so that any subsequent regime would find it difficult to change.

Originally Mr Karamanlis had set himself three targets: to make Greece the tenth member of the European Community; to reintegrate Greece in NATO; and to solve the Greek-Turkish disputes. His first objective will be accomplished soon when the Treaty of Accession obtains full parliamentary ratification.

The second target is being held up by Turkish objections. Mr Karamanlis is not unduly concerned. "It is NATO that is in a hurry to get us back in," he observes, "not I." As for the settlement of differences with Turkey, "this does not really depend on me alone," he says. So he has dropped it from his list of priorities before he considers that his duty to the country has been accomplished.

Mr Karamanlis is known to nurse the legitimate ambition to become President of the republic—the highest office in a country that he has served well for 45 years. The Greek Parliament must elect the next President by May 19, one month before the five-year term of the present incumbent expires in 1980.

Long before that date Mr Karamanlis will have to make up his mind, whether he wants to move up or not. What are his other choices? He could wait until Greece enters the European Community on January 1, 1981, then retire from politics, having achieved the aspiration of a lifetime, the Europeanization of Greece. Or he could carry on, convinced that his services as

him neither a good President nor a good pensioner.

Under the democratic procedures introduced by the party's first congress last May, it is the parliamentary group that will elect the President. There are two principal contenders: Mr Evangelos Averoff, the Defence Minister, who represents the more conservative trends in the party, and Mr George Rallis, the Foreign Minister, who reflects the moderate line that Mr Karamanlis himself has been encouraging.

The present deputy Premier, Mr Konstantinos Papanastasiou, could be a compromise or interim choice to preserve unity.

If there is a split in New Democracy, Pasok's chances of coming first party in the next elections would be enhanced. That is why it would seem that Pasok actually favours Mr Karamanlis's move to the presidency. The extreme right and the Communists even assert that there is a secret deal between Mr Karamanlis and Mr Papandreu guaranteeing Pasok's support in Parliament for the former's election.

For those who know the Prime Minister's political code, this is difficult to believe. To be elected Mr Karamanlis would require at least 200 votes in the first round and second ballots or 180

votes in the third. His own party holds 175 seats, and it is assumed that there are at least five independent deputies who would support him. He himself would certainly prefer to become President with the support of all, or almost all, parties in the Chamber.

There is another reason why Pasok might find it rewarding to lend its 93 votes to Mr Karamanlis: as head of state Mr Karamanlis would be armed with fairly effective constitutional powers. He could, therefore, be a guarantee enabling Mr Papandreu's enemies to tolerate his climb to power.

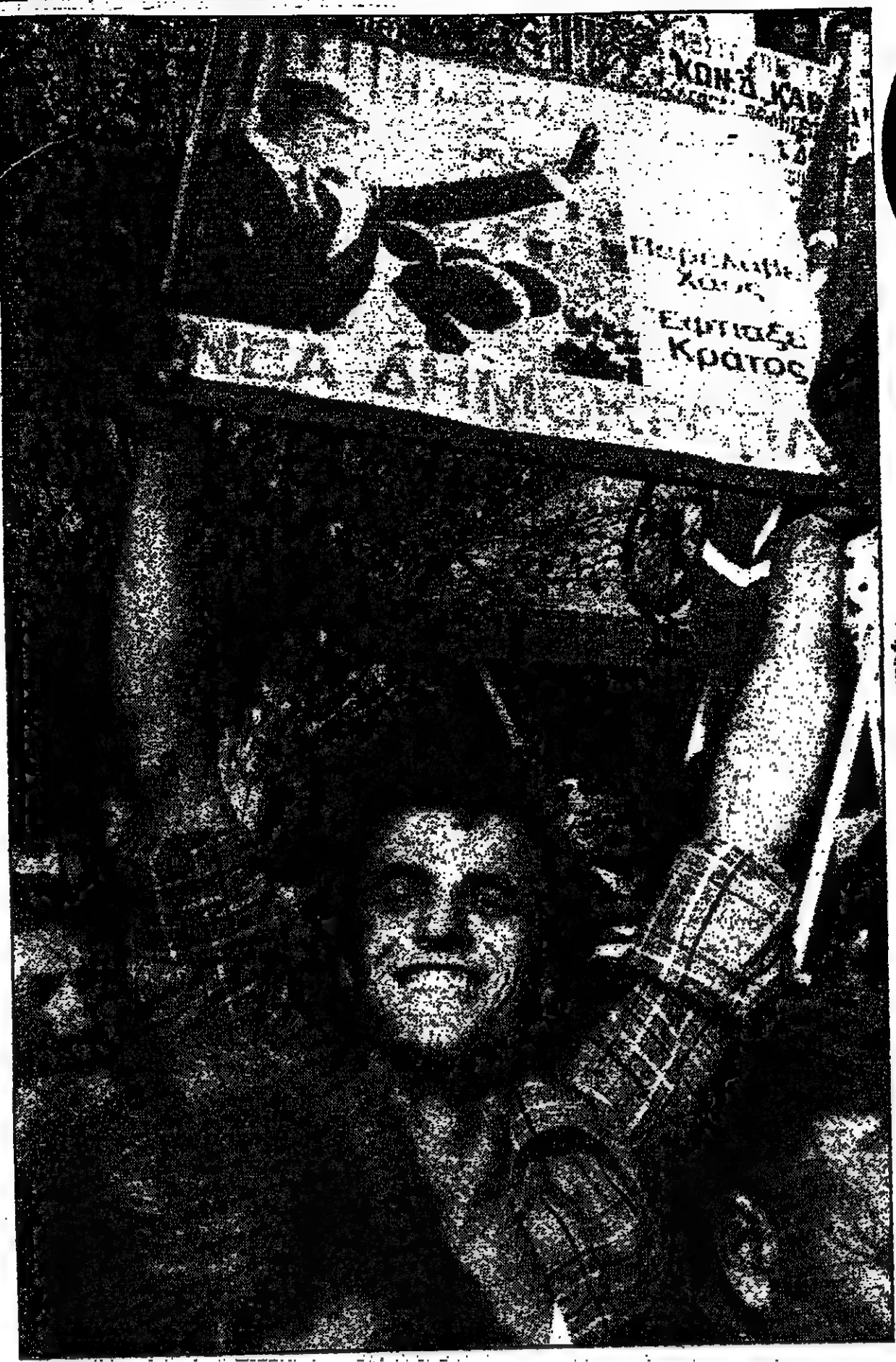
There are risks. What if, contrary to Mr Karamanlis's calculations, after he goes to the Presidency, Pasok does win a working majority in the next Parliament? If Mr Papandreu then tries to enforce the full gamut of his party's radical policies—quitting the EEC and NATO, ousting the United States military bases and opt for non-alignment—a constitutional crisis would follow.

The confrontation would result in fresh elections or in a referendum, and if the popular vote endorsed Pasok, it would be difficult for the President to remain in office. Recently Mr Papandreu has taken pains to suggest that Prime Minister.

he favoured a more moderate approach to socialist reforms, and indicated that his opposition to the EEC was not dogmatic. Indeed, he was promptly rebuked by the Greek Communist Party as a political opportunist. Yet some Greeks suspect these to be tactical adjustments to secure the tolerance of those who might try to block his rise.

If Mr Karamanlis becomes President and New Democracy actually breaks up, the electoral law may be changed in favour of the simple proportional system. This could afford the new President a wider selection of coalition ingredients for his post-electoral cuisine.

In this way Mr Karamanlis would be able to introduce Mr Papandreu into the mainstream of government without provoking violent reactions, seeing that Pasok's policies would have to be considerably diluted to fit into the minimum programme of a coalition. As things stand today, Mr Karamanlis is keeping all his options wide open, however much this annoys his adversaries who are unable to plan their electoral strategy in advance. Given the present mood the chances are fifty-fifty that he will move up to the presidency next May or that he will carry on as Prime Minister.



Photograph: Karel/Sygma

Mistrust of Turkey central to foreign policy

The deep-rooted mistrust of the Greeks about Turkey's long-term intentions towards their country, has become the touchstone of Greek foreign policy, with significant repercussions over the whole range of the country's external relations.

Most Greeks are convinced that Turkey has expansionist designs on the Aegean, in the islands, and in western Thrace. Until 1974 they would scoff at the idea that the Turks had the nerve to engage in a war of conquest. After the invasion of Cyprus, their anxiety redoubled and became an obsession.

Turkey did not try very hard to ally these Greek misgivings, Ankara's claim for shared Greek-Turkish control of the air traffic over the Aegean, was seen as a move within this context. It led to the closing of international air corridors between the two countries.

This was followed by a demand for a fifty-fifty division of the potentially oil-rich Aegean commercial shelf. The claim, seen as an attempt to challenge the rights of the Greek islands, often brought the two countries to the brink of conflict.

Turkish demands for the demilitarization of the Greek islands of the eastern Aegean in accordance with international treaties, were combined with statements challenging Greek sovereignty. The Greeks cannot forget, for instance, that Mr Demirel, the Turkish Prime Minister, once said: "Don't

call them Greek islands. Call them Aegean islands."

These claims were frequently combined with accusations that the 120,000-strong Turkish minority in Greek Thrace, an area bordering Turkey, lived under oppression, a premise—no so the Greeks—formulating territorial revendications.

Turkey's pressures coincided with a spectacular improvement of Greece's relations with her communist neighbours in the north. As a result, Greece's military priorities changed: after Turkey invaded Cyprus, Greece pulled out of NATO's integrated military structure and placed the Greek Armed Forces under national command.

Three years later, realizing that Turkey was moving within NATO to fill in the jurisdictional gap left in the Aegean region by Greece's withdrawal, the Athens Government promptly requested to rejoin military NATO under a special status.

However, in threatening to veto reentry unless Greece agrees to share the Aegean with it, the operational jurisdiction of NATO in the Aegean, which until 1974 had been exclusively Greek, was refused and efforts by NATO's military leaders to devise a compromise have so far failed.

The Greeks are aware that operational arrangements involving the Aegean are not rare in international relations. But they fear that if they conceded a share of the command and control of the Aegean, Turkey would treat

it as a precedent to back up her claims for air space and seabed in a sea that is sprinkled with a multitude of Greek islands.

Bilateral negotiations to settle these Greek-Turkish problems have gone on at a sluggish pace, more as a hedge against crisis than in the hope of reaching a settlement. Mistrust prevents any reasonable compromise.

Now, for instance, can the Greeks agree to Turkey acquiring seabed rights to the west of their islands in the eastern Aegean, when they suspect that the Turks are trying to create a national line down the middle of the Aegean in order to alienate the Greek islands and eventually to take them over?

Military reintegration in NATO is the Greek Government's number one external problem today. Considering that Greece recently has the eager support of all the NATO allies, the Greeks are incensed that NATO is not trying hard enough to curb Turkey's veto, especially at a time when the Turks rely on the West for massive infusions of economic aid.

The bulk of this resentment, of course, falls on the United States, not only because, in the mind of the average Greek, NATO and the Americans are one, but also because the United States rather clumsily compromised itself with NATO compromise proposals that were rejected by the Greeks as infringing their national sovereignty.

What the Greeks also refuse to accept is the American evaluation that Greece is never far more important to the West than Iran. The Greeks advocate that the changes in Iran make it even more imperative to restore the cohesion of NATO in south-east Europe. Greece, they insist, is Turkey is weakened by the loss of geographical contact with Europe, which only Greece can provide.

To press their annoyance home, the Greeks have frozen their bilateral relations with the United States, holding in abeyance first Defence Cooperation Agreement initiated more than two years ago, which regulates the status of American military bases in Greece; and second renewal of an agreement authorizing the Voice of America to operate two relay stations in Greece. Even more important, Washington was warned in no uncertain terms that if Greece did not return into the alliance, the bases would have to go.

It is against this background of strained relations with Turkey, NATO and the United States that the Greek Prime Minister, Konstantinos Karamanlis, initiated what he called his "multi-dimensional" foreign policy. Already this year, this policy has taken him on visits to Moscow and Peking, in both cases the first by the head of a Greek government; to several West and East European capitals; to visits to the leaders of the Balkan states; and to a variety of Arab countries in quest of better relations and oil contracts.

The Premier's visit to Moscow last October evoked a great deal of speculation, but it became clear that Mr Karamanlis spoke to the Russians as a Western leader whose country will shortly become the tenth member of the European Economic Community.

The Soviet leaders respected this position and although they agreed to step up economic and political cooperation with Greece in a variety of ways, they did nothing that could have even remotely displeased Turkey, for reasons comparable to those that prompt American restraint in anything that could upset the Turks.

A Greek-Soviet deal concerning the repair of Russian Navy supply vessels in Greek shipyards caused some Western eyebrows to be raised, since it made Greece the only NATO country to give the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean what amounted to logistical support. But the Americans and NATO are now convinced that it was all due to a miscalculation, that has since been amended to a satisfactory degree.

In Western minds there is no doubt that Mr Karamanlis wants to keep his country firmly within the Western community. Membership in the EEC, which is round the corner, will reinforce this orientation. The Prime Minister would have liked to consolidate it by welding Greece to NATO again. If NATO does not help, it may be contributing to the reinforcement of the anti-Western opposition which is the only parliamentary alternative to Karamanlis. The Greek-Turkish disputes which are at the root of these problems can be solved either by arbitration or by negotiation. The Turks reject arbitration. The Greeks would agree to open serious talks only if the threat of force—real, implied or imaginary—could be eliminated in the relationship between Greece and Turkey.

Your first attempt at sign language and this is your reward.



YOU'RE only twenty minutes out of town and heading for the beach when the road, contradicting the map, stops.

After some tentative sign language with the passing stranger you're directed down a steep and most unlikely-looking track.

Five very bumpy minutes later you emerge from the dense cover of the olive groves to find yourself unexpectedly on a wide-open and magically-deserted beach.

But then Greece and her islands is a country full of the unexpected; of contrasts and contradictions.

Like the appealing simplicity of the country villages set against the ageing grandeur of the ruins and monuments.

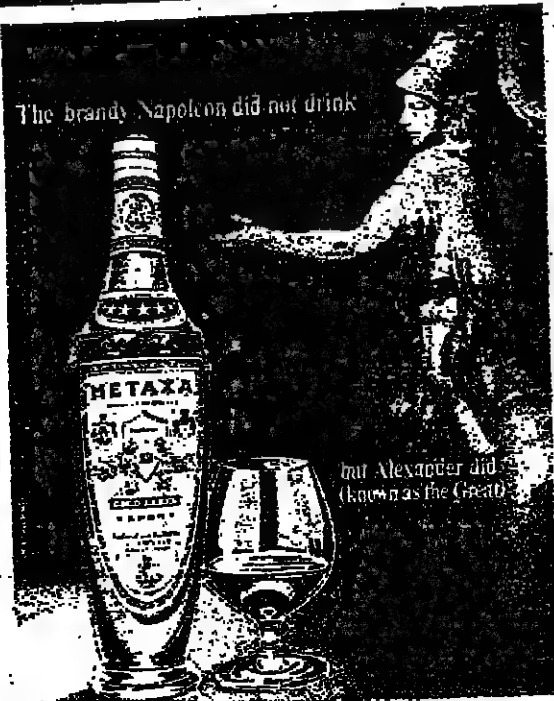
The breath-taking scents

of the wild flowers that colour the seasons twelve months a year; the midwinter wisteria, anemones and periwinkle making way for the sand lilies, delphiniums and golden thistle of summer.

And then the people. One moment docile and relaxed the next exploding into one of those typically Greek family "exchanges" that sound so threatening but mean so little.

Exchanges that mirror the vital characteristics of Greece herself. Eccentricity, humour and an unforgettable warmth.

<GREECE>
One country. A thousand holidays.

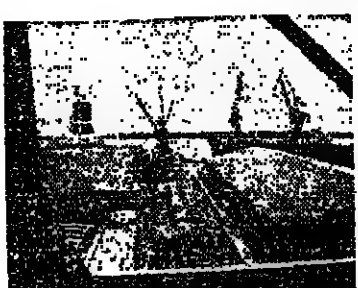


METAXA the Greek classic

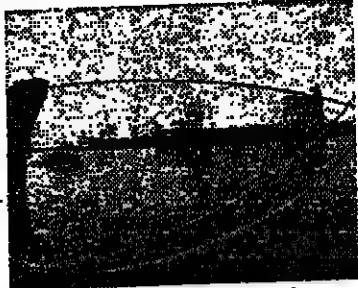
To hear more about the many moods of Greece—particularly in ATHENS, RHODES AND HALKIDIKI— and how to fly there on our national airline, Olympic Airways, contact the National Tourist Organisation of Greece, 195 Regent Street, London W.1. 01-754 5997/8.

THE PORT OF THESSALONIKI

A new dimension in the transport business
with its new prospects.



There are many reasons why you should use the Port of Thessaloniki in planning your transport needs. Here are two...



We ensure speed and safety for you. We guarantee you low cost for the movement of your merchandise.

Third: the Port of Thessaloniki is nearer to Europe. This counts a great deal.

- Please send me general information regarding the Port of Thessaloniki.
- Please send me your special Statistical Bulletin of the Thessaloniki Port Organisation.
- Please send me the List of Tariffs of the Thessaloniki Port Organisation.

For more information please cut out and send this coupon to us:

SENDER:
Name and Surname of Firm
Address of Head Office
Town
County

THESSALONIKI PORT ORGANISATION,
THESSALONIKI, GREECE
Telephone 526 221
Telex: 412-838 THPA GR.

GREECE

John F. Crossland traces the origins of the Macedonian question in the light of Mr Karamanlis's interest in reaching a form of entente between the Balkan nations

The last minute substitution of a less contentious subject for the politically highly-charged award winner, Black Sea, in the recent festival of Macedonian films at the National Film Theatre served as a reminder that the age-old Macedonian question is not safely buried in modern European history texts but is a live issue. The longer it remains unresolved, the greater chance there is of a spontaneous explosion in this historically highly unstable and now politically sensitive part of Europe.

No one is more convinced of this than Mr Karamanlis and over the past four years he has consistently tried to establish a firm basis for co-operation between the Balkan states, seeking what unites them rather than harping on historic racial and cultural divisions.

The upheavals caused by the decline and dismemberment of the European Ottoman Empire led directly to the Macedonian question: how were the nationalistic aspirations of such a racially mixed area as the Balkans to be satisfied? The search for an answer involved two Balkan wars and kept the chancelleries of Europe on tenterhooks until the power rivalries of the area were subsumed into the larger conflict of the First World War.

The result of that war was to redraw the map of the Balkans, based broadly on ethnic groupings and confirming the results of the Balkan wars. Greece had liberated its separated northern lands from the Turks in 1912 and it consolidated this rich agricultural region with fresh blood. A great exchange of population ensured the cultural unity of Macedonia, both Greek and Bulgarian. A quarter of a million Greeks left Bulgaria and 50,000 Bulgarians went in the opposite direction.

From the time of Philip of Macedon, nearly 2,500 years ago, there has never been the slightest doubt in the Greek mind about the nature of Macedonia. It was a Greek state in antiquity and, when it fell, Hellenism remained in the blood and culture of the north.

The seeds of the discord which has racked the Balkans since classical times were sown during the decline of the Roman Empire when the Byzantine heirs of Hellenism clashed with the Slav tribes pushing down to the fertile plains and the sea. Some would say the Slavs still cherish that particular dream, although the frontier settlements of the past half century are now accepted officially as inviolable.

But there is still a potential storm centre in south-eastern Europe, and it is the socialist republic of Macedonia. One of the constituent republics of the Yugoslav Federation, it lays claim to separate Macedonian nationhood, with its own language and even history, although it was founded only 35 years ago. Both Greeks and Bulgars accuse the Macedonians of bending, or even concealing, history to give their state an apparent validity. The Macedonians point to the existence of a Serbian empire in the Middle Ages as their authority and even speak of Illyrian, instead of Greek, origins for the Macedonia of antiquity.

A traditional blunt-bowed fishing boat on Lake Kastoria, Macedonia. Right: time to yarn over a drink.

The idea of a historical Macedonian state other than that of Philip and Alexander is absurd to the Greeks but they are really outlookers of the present tensions. It all comes down to freedom, the call for reunification with racial brothers, real or imaginary, which can always be used to press a diplomatic advantage.

For the past two years there has been mounting agitation from Skopje, the capital of Yugoslav Macedonia, over the unwillingness of the Bulgarians to accept that they have a Macedonian minority.

The latest drive to win acceptance of a separate Serbo-Macedonian state included films, photographic exhibitions, lectures and poetry readings. Recently a Macedonian claim that a Bulgar poet, killed by the fascists during the war, was having his poems read for the first time in his own

language caused a minor furor in Bulgaria. A similar furor was created last year by the Yugoslav chargé d'affaires in Athens, who made a speech in the border town of Florina, referring to the existence of a Yugoslav minority in Greece. Many Greeks on the border see Macedonian dialect in their homes.

Such gestures would not be worrying in themselves. But seen in the context of current East-West tensions and increasing uncertainty about the succession when President Tito dies, they inevitably take on a darker complexion. The real fear is that encouragement given to nationalism for internal purposes could backfire if irreconcilable agitation gets out of hand.

Mr Karamanlis is worried about the invitation such conflicts might offer to big powers to interfere in Balkan politics. Despite the severance of the alliance between Greece and Bulgaria, the Greek Prime Minister is still concerned that Chinese attempts to gain influence

have not ended. A Greek diplomatic source articulated the worry as "a Chinese effort to transfer to the Balkans the controversy between themselves and the Soviet Union."

With no reason to put his trust in bilateral agreements, given Balkan history, Mr Karamanlis has sought an entente, "a concert of the Balkans". Underpinned by the trust in his first initiative in February 1975, he over-looked President Tito's pointed references to "a Macedonian question" and pressed ahead with getting agreement where it was possible—in technical and scientific cooperation. He was rewarded by Bulgarian acquiescence in a trade pact signed last year.

This was a heartening precursor to the talks held earlier this year between Mr Karamanlis and President Zhivkov of Bulgaria, when agreement was reached to go for multilateral cooperation in transport, energy, communications and the environment. Bulgaria's new-found compliance is thought to reflect a change in Russian attitudes towards Balkan

entente. Greece, facing the challenge of entry to the EEC and with the nature of her role in Nato still uncertain, has everything to gain from a real solution to the old divisions of the area. But it is generally agreed that the kind of accord wanted by Mr Karamanlis and other men of vision in the Balkans is still some way off.

Recently I tested the assurances that I had been given in Salonika about there being no longer any need for passes to get up to the hawk-haunted mountains and their reflecting mirrors. The Prespa lakes, where the borders of Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia meet.

We drove out to the end of a promontory between the greater and smaller lakes, intending to make a boat on a rumpled Byzantine style on a small island. A young Greek national serviceman snatched out of his dress uniform and told us some amusingly true only a pass signed by the Communist Government of Albania would get us past.

We had heard that the local police station possessed

sed countermanding authority, but as night fell a sergeant gave the same information; a pass from Kavaria or we did not visit the church.

A domestic air service has now started between Athens and Tirana, the Albanian capital. But the message about relaxing access to this forbidden land has not percolated through to the border guards, for we were told at Prespa that Serbians and the adventurous visitors they were sometimes prepared to take up to the frontier for 500 drachmas a head risked a warning shot.

Meanwhile, 105km to the south-east, the dig continues at what is now almost universally accepted as the royal necropolis of ancient Macedonia. Here, only two years ago, the rich pomp of a king's burial chamber, probably that of Philip II, was revealed to the world, and the archaeological treasures of the past have been made known for students of the Macedonian question. Every one of the splendid gravestones he found in the Macedonian cemetery bore Greek names. Certainly the question is still alive.

MANPOWER EMPLOYMENT ORGANISATION

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour and at the service of all working people in Greece

The Manpower Division of the Department of Labour in Greece is responsible for the labour policies of the Government and is an autonomous bureau supervised directly by the Ministry of Labour.

This Department will be responsible for the adaptation of Greek labour policies to conform with E.E.C. policies on the subject of manpower and is, therefore, playing a major role in the social and economic life of Greece.

OAED's main task, thus, is to harmonize Greek labour laws with the rules and regulations, as stipulated, by the agreements for Greece's admission to the European Community.

Although OAED's programme encompasses four main activities, i.e., career planning, technical or professional education, placement of labour and provision of social security benefits, it intends to concentrate on the development of professional education in order to reach and comply with the standards set by E.E.C.

Technical Education
Within the overall professional training programme, technical education is taking precedence. This can be seen through the operational expenditure of State funds spent in the last two years: in addition to the 516 million drachmas spent in 1978 (as opposed to 440 million drachmas in 1977), a further 380 million drachmas (year continuing) by the State in 1978.

Compensatory Education
This retraining and education is not only free but it is a compensated programme as well. All the individuals admitted to their programme receive an allowance and are given medical insurance at no cost.

Technical education is divided into two branches: the one of apprenticeship and the one of adult professional counselling. The former is directed toward male and female youths between the ages of 14-18 years, and the duration of it lasts between 2 and 4 years, depending on the specialization. The latter branch is directed toward adult males and females and includes:

- The speedy professional education of adult unemployed individuals (18-50 years);
- The retraining of working individuals (17-55 years);
- The professional education of lower personnel in the tourist professions;

The educational task of OAED, which includes the total of the labour force of the country, is served by a group of educational units and domiciled in boarding houses that are already operating throughout Greece. Today, apprenticeship units alone consist of 45 centres and schools in which 10,000 students—boys and girls—study. These apprenticeships are facilitated by 15 boarding houses, most of which are located in big cities, where the students receive food and board at no cost.

In addition, professional counselling centres, as well as a model centre in Athens, have been established to scientifically assist professional adults into new fields.

In general terms, the education of the work force is of prime importance in adjusting the nation's compatibility to tomorrow's communal life within the E.E.C. and has been recognized by OAED as its most important function.

MEO

At the Service of all Working People in Greece

IONIAN AND POPULAR BANK OF GREECE



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT (in million U.S. Dollars)

ASSETS	30.8.78	31.12.78	LIABILITIES	30.8.78	31.12.78
Available Funds	499	419	Capital and Reserves	85	38
Loans and Advances	773	709	Provisions	11	13
Investments	70	67	Deposits	1,135	1,063
Sundry Accounts	27	31	Sundry Accounts	128	114
	1,369	1,226		2,389	2,226
Contra Accounts	881	783	Contra Accounts	881	783
	2,250	1,989		2,250	1,989

The difficulties are cyclical rather than long term, George Yannopoulos, lecturer in the Department of Economics at Reading University, explains

Few people will deny that the EEC membership offers to the Greek economy considerable advantages and opportunities. What most people tend to overlook is the ability of the economy to exploit new opportunities, its strength in meeting successfully the competition from some of the most advanced industrialized countries and its capacity to carry out the adjustments required in the structure of production. Scarcely a week goes by without some performance from the economy's present position.

If past performance is solely taken as a guide to the ability of the economy to cope with a more open competitive environment, the picture offered from the expansion of markets, there will indeed be grounds for great optimism. A few years before the formation of the EEC, in 1955, the Greek income per capita was just 31 per cent of the average income per capita of the present nine members of the Community. In 1975, the Greek income per capita climbed to 52 per cent of the EEC average. The gap is most likely considerably smaller when one recognizes the existence of a stable parallel economy whose income is not monitored by the official national accounts.

The outward-looking policy of trade liberalization and export promotion fostered by the association of the country with the EEC has produced considerable results in accelerating the growth of exports. In encouraging export diversification and in promoting intra-industry specialization, the extent of intra-industry specialization that occurred in the Greek economy tends to be neglected but it is a significant result directly related to the impact of the association of the country with the EEC. It shows the ability of the Greek firms to exploit the advantages of the larger markets and their flexibility in pursuing this leap-frogging strategy of constant product upgrading and differentiation. Even during the crisis-ridden decade of the 1970s, the annual average rate of growth of real gnp was more than double the EEC average.

The disturbing signs of the economic performance are the continuous strong inflationary pressures (with the year-end rate of inflation expected to be between 22

and 23 per cent), the steep increases in wages that tend to undermine the international competitiveness of the Greek economy and the weak investment performance. The causes of accelerating inflation are primarily domestic but external factors have also been playing a role. The all price increases tend to affect the domestic price level more than in other European countries because of the much higher reliance of Greek industry on imported oil, because of the larger proportion of the oil imports (25 per cent in 1978) comes from the spot market where prices have been rising faster than in the official market and generally because of a rather high (1.5) elasticity of oil demand with respect to gdp.

The causes of domestic inflation are not difficult to unravel. Through a successful combination of an expansionary fiscal policy and an accommodating monetary policy the country has managed to overcome the difficulty of stagflation facing so many Western economies. Total as well as manufacturing employment has been growing constantly and by the beginning of last year it had become obvious that the economy had reached its full employment ceiling. It is a remarkable achievement that despite the considerable repatriation of Greek migrant workers from Western Europe and the accelerating flow of population from the agricultural sector, the number of unemployed in the non-agricultural sector was 30,900 or about 2.2 per cent of the labour force in 1978. Tightness of the labour markets led to the rapid growth in wages. Hourly earnings have risen at annual rates of more than 20 per cent since 1975. Gains in productivity were moderate during the period. Productivity growth in the non-agricultural sector has been a little more than 3 per cent on the average since 1975 while during the 10 years to 1974 the annual average rate of growth was 4.75 per cent. Unit labour costs have thus risen fast at annual rates that fluctuated between 17.3 and 22.4 per cent in the past five years. Thanks to a flexible managed floating of the drachma exchange rate the international competitiveness of the Greek manufacturing exports has been substantially maintained. But the high increases of nominal incomes in recent

Disturbing signs in the economy

years have been the major mechanism fueling inflation.

Average earnings in the private sector have risen faster than the rates agreed through collective bargaining. Easy credit availability made possible through an accommodating monetary policy partly explains the willingness of employers to accede to these faster growth rates in earnings. High growth rates in wages settlements in the public sector contributed to a high rate of expansion of the combined budget deficit expected to reach this year a size equivalent to 7.6 per cent of gdp.

The fast growth of real wages and salaries and the income redistribution that this implied led to a profit squeeze, particularly in manufacturing. According to estimates by the Confederation of Greek Industries, the average after depreciation, profit rate fell from 15 per cent in 1972-74 to 6 per cent between 1975

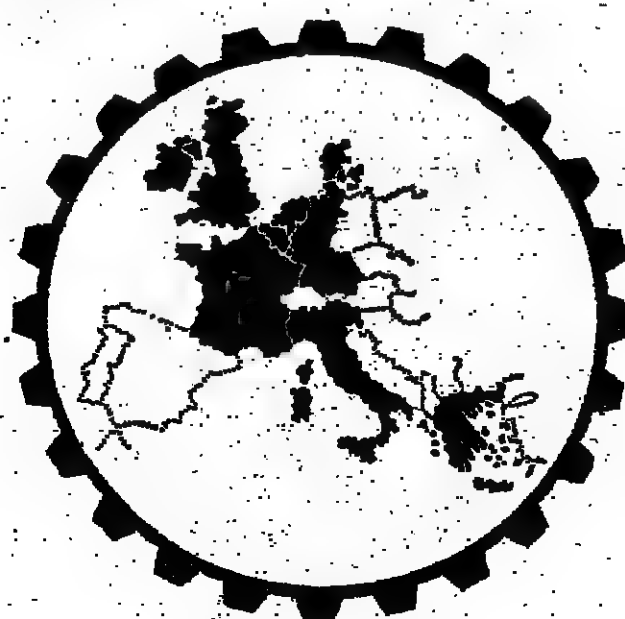
and 1977. As it has been shown by studies of the past years in finance of long-term investment in manufacturing, the tendency of the public sector to hedge against a persistent inflationary pressure is to invest in the construction of aggregate investment towards more productive sectors, outside the residential construction.

The disturbing signs in the performance of the Greek economy are more of a cyclical nature rather than of adverse long-term developments. With a proper reorientation of policies, inflation can be controlled, the international competitiveness of the Greek industry could be improved and the investment climate could be strengthened. The expansionist stance of the fiscal policy needs to be reversed with a considerable reduction of the combine budget deficit. The Government is aware of this and its recent measures suggest

To the new prospects opened up by Greece's accession to the EEC

EIBA

pledges its dynamic support



HELLENIC INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK S.A.

MAIN OFFICE: EL. VENIZELOS AVE. 16
ATHENS 115, GREECE
TEL. 3237.961 - TELEX 215201 EIBA GR.

Greece is scheduled to enter the EEC on January 1, 1981. Constantine Collmer analyses what the Greeks hope to get out of it, while Michael Hornsby looks at some of the problems seen through the eyes of officials in Brussels

A specialist's pep talk to put heart into a tired patient

They live in hope and expectation. And do not know what their oppressors are. P. W. Sieber.

"I do not know what you believe, but the European Community is not to be sure, a hospital for sick economies." Count Eudemo Davignol, an EEC Commissioner, told a meeting of Greek businessmen in Athens.

With inflation running at an annual rate of 22 per cent, a current account deficit of \$US2,300m—up 50 per cent from last year—and with fixed capital investment from private sources practically unchanged, the Greek economy has shown in 1979 signs of fatigue which could easily be taken as a warning.

This slackening of Greece's economic growth appears one year before the country's entrance to the EEC on January 1, 1981—that is, at the very moment when the Greek economy should be flexing its muscles to overcome the inevitable shock of entrance.

The Greeks are hoping that entry to the EEC will solve many of their economic difficulties.

Greece faces difficulties in politics (the dispute with Turkey), economics (inflation) and social matters (the inefficiency of its institutions).

For solutions the Government relies partly on Greece's partnership with a United Europe. However

strange this may seem to the other Europeans, it is not an unusual thing for the Greeks who, from as long ago as the Andalkidion period, have had a tradition of connecting the solutions of internal problems with foreigners.

After the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, the Greek withdrawal from Naxos and Turkish claims on parts of the Greek archipelago, Greek foreign policy opened towards the East and the Third World.

Turkey fears that the Greeks might induce the EEC to adopt a pro-Hellenic stance on all of Turkey's real or make-believe differences with Greece. But even if this should not happen, Greek accession automatically turns the country into EEC territory.

"We know that the European Community is not a military alliance and that it is not going to send Scottish Highlanders or German panzers to defend the islands of Lesbos or Chios," a Greek official said. "But it is equally certain that an invasion of Greece would not leave the European Communities unmoved, because that would be setting a bad precedent for, let us say, West Berlin."

The political advantage from the accession is more realistic, according to Professor Xenophon Zolotas, the Governor of the Bank of Greece. "Greece will be participating in the formula of a common European

policy on an equal footing with the other EEC members, in spite of a population amounting to less than 2 per cent of the Community total," he said.

One other thing which many Greeks expect to get out of EEC membership is the strengthening of democratic institutions. Mr Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, emphasises that the consolidation of democratic processes in a country which has been the birthplace both of democracy and of oligarchy, is one of the expectations from EEC entry.

The Greek political parties need to acquire internal democratic structures, possibly as a by-product of Greek participation in Community organs.

The Greeks expect that membership of a far larger and more developed market will create a bigger outlet for Greek products.

Greek agriculture expects to benefit from the Common Agricultural Policy's price supports and export subsidies and there are hopes, therefore, not only of increased income for the Greek farmer, but also of increased production. They are based partly on the hope that the average farming plot will increase from 15.5 to 31.5-45.0 acres, which is the average farming plot in the European Community, and that the technical and economic support from EEC funds will help to achieve agricultural restructuring.

In fact, what the Greeks hope for is a reduction of the opportunity cost in agriculture large enough to attract Greek entrepreneurs at present involved in more lucrative businesses.

The restructuring of the production and marketing of fruits and vegetables expected as a result of the accession, will possibly help to reduce the profit margins of commerce and increase the producer's profit, while at the same time making the product cheaper for the consumer.

It is also hoped that the gradual adaptation of the Greek agriculture to the Common Agricultural Policy, as well as the gradual dropping of EEC tariff protection, will help the weaker Greek economic sectors, such as animal husbandry, to cope with the new situation.

By today's estimates, Greece expects in 1981 clear benefits of 109m units of account for agriculture and 460mUA after 1986.

In the industrial sector, it is not so much a question of Greek expectations as of concern. The Greeks are afraid that the end of protection will mean that certain branches of Greek manufacture such as steel, works, ship building, and industrial exports and perhaps other sectors, will suffer the consequences of the elimination of tariffs or the reduction of subsidies.

Mr D. Kynias, the president of the Federation of

Greek Industries, is particularly concerned about the ability of Greek industries to sustain the shock of EEC entry. He said recently: "1980 will be a year of critical choices for Greek industry", specifying that what worried him was the fact that funds until recently apportioned to the private sector were now being absorbed increasingly by the deficit-ridden public sector.

Greeks who work abroad expect in 1981 an improvement of their family allowances, while domestic labour expects a bettering of their working conditions, as well as more security.

Greece is mostly inefficient in its public administration, including banking, insurance, education and public utilities.

The effect from the accession will be both direct and indirect. Within one night, on January 1, 1981, all legislation that runs contrary to established Community practices will be abrogated. If such a colossal change were to be enforced for different reasons, it would require enormous legislative work and a very efficient public relations operation to appease opposition.

As a result of the entry, we will have changes in indirect taxation (with the application of VAT) in the system of tariffs and currency controls, changes which the average Greek citizen awaits with impatience.

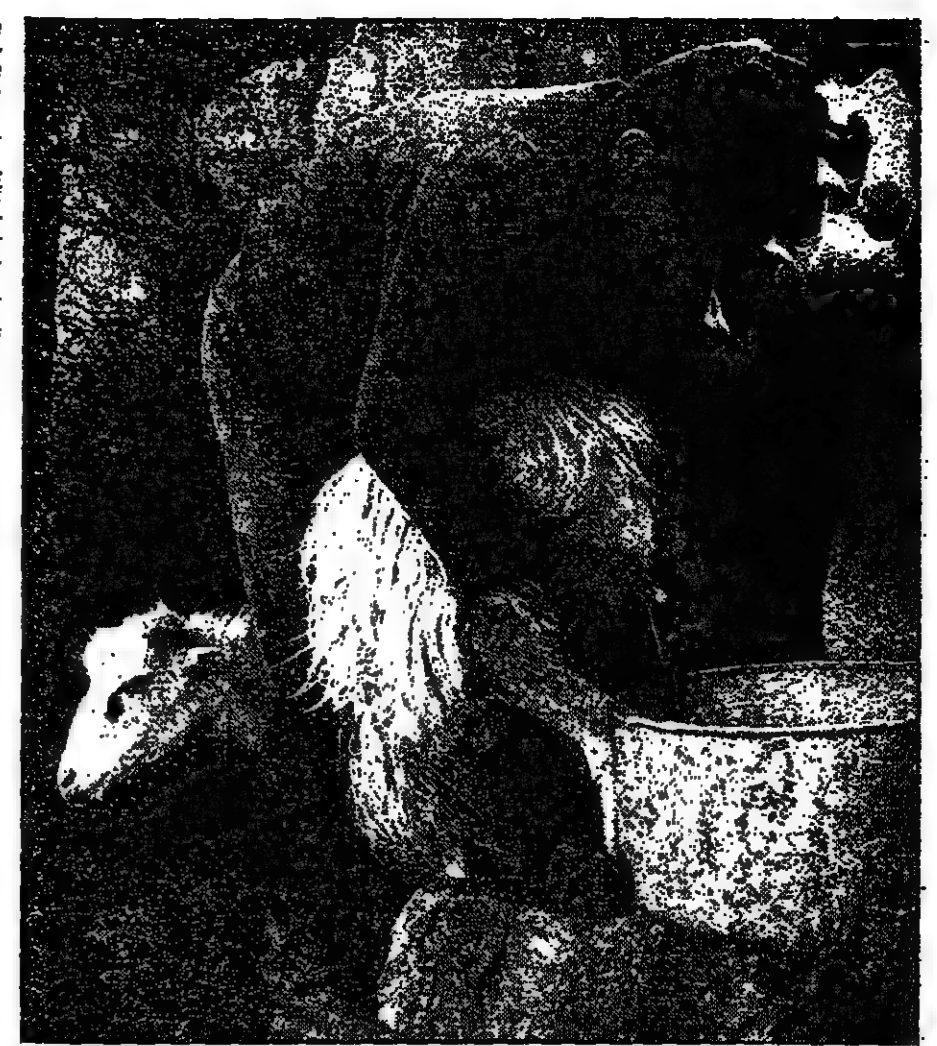
It is expected that the public sector will also benefit from the accession to the EEC. It is hoped that modernisation and computerisation will replace favouritism and the quill.

Liberation of the private economy from the fetters of an obsolescent administration is the greatest advantage the Greek people expect from entry to the EEC.

"The real rate is higher considering that prices of certain goods in Greece have been frozen for the past year."

The Greeks have involved foreigners in their affairs—in a way that historically may not have been necessary—not only in the case of the Andalkidion peace, concluded with the Persians in 387 BC, but also with the records between the Palaeologoi and the Venetians (AD 1261), as well as with Pope Clement IV at the dying days of the Byzantine Empire. A most recent example is the naval battle of Navarino during the emergence of the contemporary Greek state.

It is to be hoped that the gradual adaptation of Greek agriculture to the Common Agricultural Policy, as well as the gradual dropping of the EEC tariff protection, will help the weaker Greek economic sectors, such as animal husbandry, to cope with the new situation.



Mr Karamanlis, flanked by Mr George Rallis, the Foreign Minister (left) and Mr George Kontogiorgis, Minister for EEC Affairs, signs the Act of Accession of Greece to the EEC.

EEC has fears about new member

In a little over a year from now—on January 1, 1981—and rather more than six years after Mr Constantine Karamanlis's newly democratic Government first applied to join Greece will become the tenth member of the EEC. This assumes, of course, that the parliament of the existing Nine ratify on time Greece's Treaty of Accession, which was signed with much ceremony in Athens last May.

When Mr Karamanlis decided, after his election in November, 1974, to apply immediately for full membership and not to wait until 1984 (the year envisaged in Greece's Treaty of Association signed in 1961), his motive was almost entirely political. He believed that early integration into the EEC was the best insurance against the kind of political instability that brought the Colonels to power in 1967.

The governments of the Nine endorsed that argument, overriding the doubts expressed by the European Commission, which had suggested that Greece should undergo a period of economic adjustment before entry. While the Commission had some genuine doubts about Greece's ability to accept the full rigours of membership, it was much more worried by the political implications of taking the Greeks in when they were still at loggerheads with the Turks over Cyprus, territorial rights in the Aegean, and their role in Nato.

That concern is still valid. Whatever the formal position, there is little doubt that the Greek Government expects its case to receive a much more sympathetic hearing once it is in the inner councils of the EEC. That is certainly the Turkish fear, and the rumoured possibility that the new right-wing Government in Istanbul, which is seeking to rebuild its bridges to the West, may put in a formal bid for full EEC membership.

For all their squabbling the existing members of the EEC form a broadly homo-

geneous collection of states at a similar stage of political, social and economic development. Greece's entry will not only bring into the EEC a society that is as much Levantine and Middle Eastern as it is European, but will also start a process of enlargement which by 1985 at the latest will also have embraced Spain, and Portugal.

The EEC is on the way to acquiring a new Mediterranean dimension made up of countries which are still struggling to put down lasting democratic roots and whose economies are at a markedly more primitive stage of development than those of the existing Community.

Add to this the competition which the new member EEC would pose to southern farmers and to old-fashioned industries like steel and textiles in a Community already undergoing painful problems of adjustment, and it is not hard to understand the apprehension with which the Greeks are being awaited in some quarters.

Looking farther to the future, there is also some worry in Brussels about the potentially large body of anti-EEC opinion in Greece which could be mobilised if the Karamanlis Government ran into difficulties or if the fruits of membership proved less sweet than the prospect promised. And it has to be said that the prospectus promised a great deal, especially to Greek farmers, while tending to skirt over the problems facing Greek industry.

The Pan-Hellenic Socialist Party (Pasek) of Mr Andreas Papandreu, which controls nearly a third of the seats in the Greek Parliament, boycotted the vote on the ratification of the Accession Treaty, and has promised to put continued EEC membership to the test in the event of a referendum in the next elections.

How will Greece cope with membership? Some officials in Brussels think the Greeks were wise to ask for a transitional period of only five years, even allowing for

the fact that tariffs on two thirds of industrial imports from the EEC had already been removed under Greece's Treaty of Association.

These officials point out that tariffs were removed only on goods that the Greeks did not make themselves. The average tariff on those manufactured imports from the EEC which compete with domestic products is still about 15 per cent, and this is reinforced by a battery of non-tariff barriers, including a system of cash payments and import deposits that effectively adds another 4 per cent to 5 per cent to most tariffs.

Greek industry is relatively highly protected, and there must be a question mark over the ability of quite large parts of it to survive in the EEC, one official in Brussels said.

Under the Accession Treaty signed last May, Greek tariffs on goods imported from the EEC must be removed in six stages, beginning with a 10 per cent cut on the day of entry, followed by another 10 per cent cut on January 1, 1982 and four more annual cuts of 20 per cent. All tariffs will thus be eliminated on January 1, 1986. The Greeks will be allowed to maintain quantitative restrictions on a number of sensitive products, but these must also be phased out by the end of the transitional period.

Greek farmers, by contrast, appear set to make a modest killing out of the EEC. Because of the phasing out of national subsidies, farmers' costs will rise, and the livestock sector, in particular, could find itself in some difficulties. But the adoption of the EEC's production subsidies and price support system should bring substantial countervailing gains for Greek producers of olive oil, fruit and vegetables.

With its pattern of small and fragmented holdings, poor productivity and low incomes, Greek agriculture has much in common with the problem regions of the existing community such as

the Mezzogiorno, Languedoc and Corsica. In the past two years the EEC has begun spending much more money on modernising farming in these previously neglected areas, a trend that is likely to continue. Greece should qualify for a good share of such expenditure.

Once Greece is receiving the full benefits of the Common Agricultural Policy—and in the case of peaches and lemons this will not be for seven years—there is little doubt that it will be a considerable net beneficiary of the EEC budget. To ensure that Greece does not become a net contributor during the transitional period a refund mechanism has been agreed that should yield the Greeks a net benefit of some £50m in 1981, rising to more than £300m after five years.

The Accession Treaty left some important matters still to be settled. These include the privileged access which Greece must grant to more than 20 developing countries with whom the EEC has preferential trading agreements. Many of these are Mediterranean countries producing much the same mixture of goods as Greece, and could thus pose problems for both Greek agriculture and industry.

The Greeks have also still to negotiate their share of the EEC's fund for the development of economically backward regions. Ideally, the Greeks would like the whole country to be designated a development area, like Ireland, as this would substantially boost their claims on the fund, but the concentration of population and industry in the Athens-Piraeus region would appear to rule this out.

A number of adjustments to EEC institutions will also be required by Greek entry. Greece will be entitled to send a commissioner to Brussels and to elect 24 MPs to the European Parliament. Greece will also take its turn at presiding over the Council of Ministers and will have five out of 63 votes in the weighted voting system used for majority decisions (still the exception).

Financing and Investing in Greece

The National Bank of Greece, the largest Greek Bank with a long tradition in international banking provides a wide range of facilities for potential traders and investors interested in setting up business in one of the most rapidly expanding economies of Europe.

The National Bank of Greece,

- offers you its wide experience, understanding and know-how of the Greek market.
- provides you in the financing of Greece-EEC trade with a range of services unique in this field.

Because:

- It covers almost 60% of all Greek commercial banking business.
- It is represented by a network of 360 branches and offices throughout Greece.
- It has an extensive international network of branches, offices, affiliates and correspondent banks, located in all major financial centres around the world, such as:

LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFURT, DUSSELDORF, ROTTERDAM, BOSTON, CHICAGO, MONTREAL, TORONTO, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, NEW YORK, CYPRUS (NICOSIA, LIMASSOL, LARNACA, PARHOS), CAIRO, MANAMA (BAHRAIN), TEHRAN, JOHANNESBURG, CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, PRETORIA.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.12.78 (in million \$)

ASSETS	1978	1977	LIABILITIES	1978	1977
Availabilities	2,848	2,143	Share Capital and Reserves	351	337
Loans and Advances	5,918	4,862	Provisions	176	153
Investments	617	594	Deposits	8,509	6,752
Other Accounts	886	585	Other Accounts	1,233	942
Contra Accounts	2,436	1,868	Contra Accounts	2,436	1,868
Total	12,705	10,052	Total	12,705	10,052

Gross Operating Revenue (in millions) 1978: 308 1977: 265

NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE

Established 1841

Branches in London:

HEAD OFFICE 22 BEVIS MARKS EC3A 7LY
204/208 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W1P 9LA
6/28 QUEENSWAY, BAYSWATER W2 3RX

HELLENIC INDUSTRIAL AND MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY (H.I.M.I.C.)

3 Korai Street, Athens 132, Greece
Telex: 21-9435 Tel: 323-3384

INVESTMENTS IN CHEMICAL, PETROCHEMICAL, MINING AND METALLURGICAL VENTURES IS OUR BUSINESS

We are an investment corporation founded and supported by four leading Banks:

- The National Bank of Greece
- The Hellenic Industrial Development Bank
- The National Mortgage Bank of Greece
- The National Investment Bank for Industrial Development

MESSOLONGHI SALTWORKS S.A.
HELLENIC FEROALLOYS S.A.

have been established and are controlled by H.I.M.I.C.

If you are exploring such opportunities why not contact us

THE GREEK CONNECTION

CORFU * ATHENS * SPETSES

If you are planning a holiday to Greece in 1980, don't book until you have seen our exciting colour brochure filled with good-value self-catering villas, hotels and tavernas holidays and you can save yourself money. You book and pay in full before the 1st March, we will pay your airport taxes and give free insurance—a saving of £12.00 per person. We also give reductions for all under 18's and of course there is our discount car hire saving. Departures are from Greece and Manchester at weekends. CAN YOU AFFORD TO MISS OUT? Ring for our 1980 colour brochure 01-426 1867.

24-hour Amalfano

11 Wilson Road, Victoria, London SW1V 1LL

(Opposite Victoria Railway Station)

Security of a bonded tour operator, ATOL 11688

AIRLINK

GREECE

EEC entry means headaches for the shipping fraternity, David Hewson writes. Joyce Rackham discusses wine exports, especially to Britain, and reports on new moves in Anglo-Greek economic cooperation

Shipowners claim their poor reputation is unfair

Most of the world's commercial shipping is now controlled by Greek interests, directly under flags of convenience, or through international companies. While the rest of Europe has seen a continuing contraction in shipping the Athens shipping suburb of Piraeus has grown into an important centre of international trade.

But the boom has not been without its problems, and with Greece's membership of the EEC imminent their solution has become a matter of increasing concern for both the Greek Government and the industry's leading members.

Greek shipowners have long resented their poor image abroad, an image which, as they are swift to point out, may once have stood some accurate examination but which is now largely unfairly prejudiced against them. Marine fraud and poor safety records are the two sins commonly cited against the industry.

No one is under any doubt that large-scale frauds involving millions of dollars have been perpetrated. These range from complicated swindles involving false bills of lading to the straightforward scuttling of a vessel after its cargo has been secretly unloaded, nearly winning its owner hull and cargo insurance payments and the bonus of an illicit cargo of goods to sell on the black market.

A third type of fraud which is becoming increasingly common involves the charter of a vessel to a third party which then loses its cargo. The hiring company declares itself bankrupt and usually operates from a foreign registration base which precludes the identity of the company's owners being made public.

Insurance officials have recently experienced all three in Greek-owned ships—and elsewhere too, of course. "We have so many maritime companies that it is inevitable that we should have some bad apples," one evidently unembarrassed shipowner said. "All people seem to associate us with fraud when there are so many good Greek lines around which are never noticed. No one seems to

say very much about frauds elsewhere." International police intelligence would seem to back the often-repeated Greek claim that the real crooks in the industry internationally come from outside Greece. The International Association of Airports and Seaports recently traced the course of several frauds back to organized groups in Saudi Arabia and America, both of them indirectly linked to established criminal organizations.

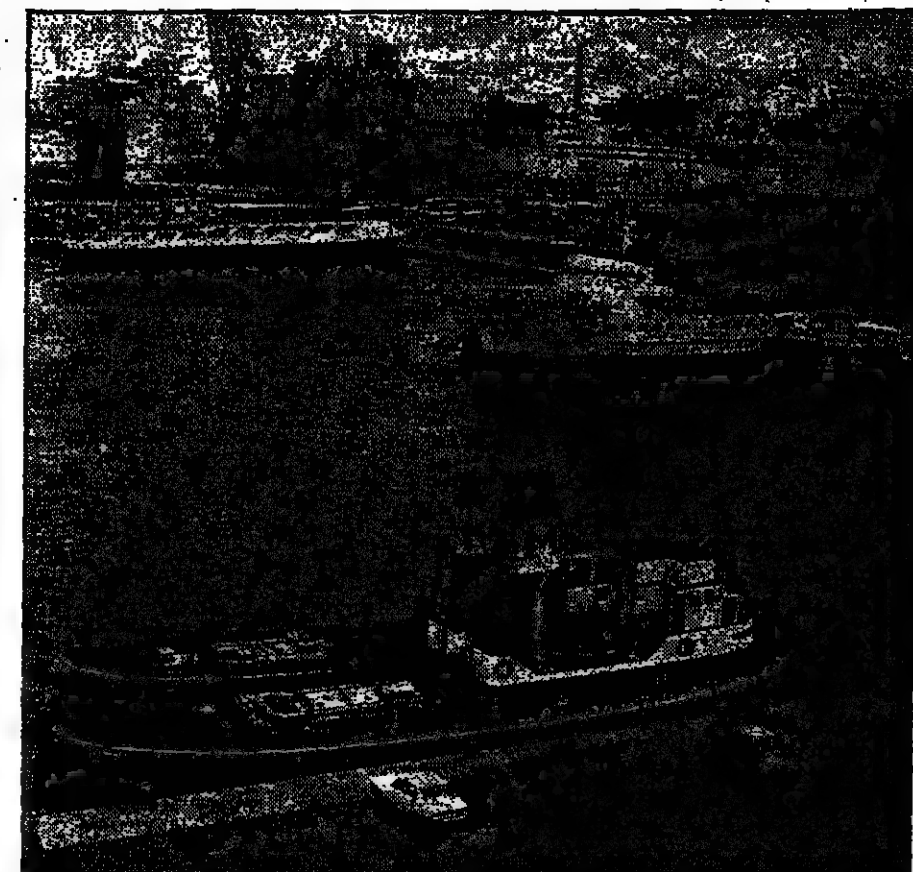
Nevertheless, it is clear that Piraeus can prove a suitable base for such operations. It is close to ports in the Mediterranean where goods can be unloaded illicitly. Additionally, there is a ready market of experienced seamen operating through street corner employment agencies without the stricter registration procedures of other European ports.

One recent example is a good illustration. The Alexandria K loaded 3,000 tonnes of steel on December 10 1978 at Bourgas, Bulgaria. It left there and laid up in Piraeus on December 28. In early March, a Spanish company was offered 3,220 tonnes of steel which it resold to Egyptian buyers.

According to the bills of lading the steel was loaded in Ravenna, Italy, in March 1979. The Egyptian buyers, after being constantly stalled on delivery dates, discovered that the vessel was in Piraeus. They flew to Greece, and visited the ship. They were shown the steel and signed it. However, the cargo loaded in Ravenna, though in reality it was the same cargo loaded in Bourgas six months earlier.

Shortly after they left the vessel, it sailed and disappeared. It was next heard of discharging at Zouk in Lebanon under the new name of Lelia, completely out of the reach of normal law enforcement agencies.

Such instances have not been uncommon. Insurance companies, however, are naturally more interested in the financial aspects of discovery than bringing shipowners to court. Consequently, the level of fraud has been hard to calculate and international police



Cruise ships for the Greek islands wait in Piraeus.

forces have been left on the fringe of investigations.

In Greece there has been renewed pressure for the prosecution of offenders. Several thorough investigations are already under way and court appearances are expected.

A further goal for the industry must also be to relieve itself of the additional insurance levy imposed by Lloyd's last year on Greek vessels more than 15 years old. The imposition, on the ground of safety records, has been the Greeks in which such nations as Liberia, Panama, Costa Rica, Lebanon and Singapore, compounding, in Greek eyes, the financial burden with a wounding insult against such a traditionally maritime country.

Greek shipowners bitterly contested Lloyd's safety figures and continue to do so. Only last month they received something of a fillip when a report showed that Greek tankers, though not top of the safety league, had a better record than their British counterparts.

As EEC membership approaches, it may well become clear to the Greek maritime industry that its poor image, undervalued otherwise, is perhaps a secondary problem. What is becoming increasingly clear to owners is that joining the EEC could hurt, or even ruin, the expansion of the industry.

Greece has flourished as a shipping industry base because its owners are enterprising and truly entrepreneurial, but a large part of their competitiveness as a profit from local financial advantages.

Greek owners pay no tax on profits, and while their registration fees do not approach the small amount of Liberia's \$US250, they are fairly small in comparison with others charged in the West. It seems inconceivable that such advantages could be allowed to survive integration into the EEC for ever.

The growing fear is of a shrinking Greek flag and a move to oriental bases using cheaper, non-uniformed crews, which will reduce Greek competitiveness. Piraeus may give way to Singapore as the world's maritime growth market but the enterprising Greek spirit will never disappear. The rest of the world's shipping industry was openly scornful when several Greek owners mapped up a number of tankers for a song during a trade depression. Today they are riding high on profits which only the Greeks foresee.

Missing spirit of Dionysos

Dionysos inspires little devotion in most modern Greeks. Their wine drinking is moderate. Mr Demetrios Courtales, the chairman of the Greek wine producers' association, said that annual adult consumption amounts to about 40 litres a year, compared with about 110 litres in France and 100 litres in Italy.

Wine-loving travellers in Greece, while generally well served by reasonable prices in tavernas and more modest restaurants, often justly complain of excessively high profit margins exacted by more luxurious places, especially some hotels. It is also far too difficult to order wine (either by the glass or bottle) in many bars and cafés—even in hotels after the restaurant is shut. All this is a deterrent to visitors or residents. When I quoted Greek consumption figures to Mr Rodolfo Chrysanthopoulos, the export director of one of the leading producers, Andrew Cambas, he commented: "While we are delighted to report moderate increases in domestic wine buying, and indeed wish to stimulate it, remember we are a nation of wine-loving people, producing an average of about 500 million litres of wine a year. If we drank like the French we should soon run short."

Viticulture is an important part of the age-old economy with a total of 195,000 hectares planted with vines, but only 53 per cent produce wine grapes. The rest produce grapes for the table or for dried fruit. Wine contributes only 2 per cent of the Greek national product (the EEC average is 5 per cent), and represents just over 3 per cent of the EEC total wine production. Mr Courtales, on behalf of the producers, said: "With such modest figures, the EEC can hardly be our competition. But we face many problems in the initial stages of our entry to the EEC, although these will be within Greece itself, and not those of the Community."

Mr Courtales pointed out that French wines, because of prolonged and successful promotion, will be attractive to Greek consumers still unaccustomed to wine. There will be some competition from the French and other EEC producers. "In the long run we expect our industry to benefit from EEC entry, but in the meantime we must develop our exports within and outside the Community," he said. The United States, with its large Greek immigrant population, is the most important of the latter, followed by Canada. Recently Japan, Brazil and Argentina have been receptive markets.

As for Britain, Mr Courtales said: "Your high taxes are a serious handicap, but we feel there is plenty of scope for us." Among companies exporting to Britain and Ireland, Cambas reports that the Greek wine industry is now its second most important market; Achia Claus, of Paros, the other leading shipper (whose foundation in 1861 makes it 21 years older than Cambas), reports that sales in Britain meet all previous records in the past year.

Among Greek wines on the shelves of merchants and supermarkets, or listed by restaurants, the majority are likely to be classified officially as *vin de marque*—branded wines which do not indicate geographical origin or *vin de pays*—a term which covers most of the wine produced. The most notable wines—there are now 25—receive an appellation for wine-making.

The splendid new Boutaris wineries produce a beautiful deep ruby, velvety dry Nicosia (also an appellation wine) and in limited quantities, a Grande Réserve of greater age. The first is shipped here by Tsalikis, of Moreton Street, London, SW1, and costs about £2.90. Drink it with roasts, game, and savour it with all the most sustaining winter casserole dishes.

Nauosia is a name to roll around your tongue—and so is the wine, produced only from vineyards of great renown near the town of that name in Macedonia—not far from Vergina. The splendid new Boutaris wineries produce a beautiful deep ruby, velvety dry Nicosia (also an appellation wine) and in limited quantities, a Grande Réserve of greater age. The first is shipped here by Tsalikis, of Moreton Street, London, SW1, and costs about £2.90. Drink it with roasts, game, and savour it with all the most sustaining winter casserole dishes.

Among Greek wines on the shelves of merchants and supermarkets, or listed by restaurants, the majority are likely to be classified officially as *vin de marque*—branded wines which do not indicate geographical origin or *vin de pays*—a term which covers most of the wine produced. The most notable wines—there are now 25—receive an appellation for wine-making.

The splendid new Boutaris wineries produce a beautiful deep ruby, velvety dry Nicosia (also an appellation wine) and in limited quantities, a Grande Réserve of greater age. The first is shipped here by Tsalikis, of Moreton Street, London, SW1, and costs about £2.90. Drink it with roasts, game, and savour it with all the most sustaining winter casserole dishes.

Boost for trade with Britain

Anglo-Greek trade relations, which have been generally cordial but not close, received a boost last month with the visit to Britain of the Greek Minister for Co-ordination, Mr Constantinos Mitsotakis. This resulted in the signing of an inter-governmental memorandum of understanding for industrial and economic cooperation.

At the end of next month a group of businessmen from the principal Greek chambers of trade will be visiting Britain, and next May Lord Jellicoe will take a delegation of about 15 senior executives from a wide variety of companies for a visit to Greece.

After his visit, Mr Mitsotakis said: "This has been the first important Anglo-Greek economic meeting since before the late Junta came to power—that is, over 12 years ago. We have felt for some time that our relations in this field were not what they might be, and we are now much more optimistic about them."

In the light of the granting of E400m credit facilities to Greece until the end of 1980, Mr Mitsotakis said his Government had asked, because of its energy crisis, for an immediate loan of 500,000 tons of North Sea oil—if possible to be delivered within the first three months of 1980. "This oil is of very high quality and, having low sulphur dioxide content, its use cannot injure the fabric of our ancient buildings, which have suffered gravely from pollution," he said. So far there is no news of how soon the Greeks may hope to get this oil, but the Embassy spokesman said: "We have had a sympathetic hearing, and now we must wait."

One of the first British companies to be involved in important talks with the Greek Government after the minister's visit is Transmark, the railway consulting subsidiary of British Rail. Mr Nicholas Alexander, its associate director, is due in Athens next week to discuss proposals for the modernization and electrification of the Greek railways—initially, the Athens-Salonika line. The minister said he wanted the journey time cut from 74 hours to 34 hours, and we are presenting detailed proposals," Mr Alexander said.

The estimated cost of this project, which involves realignment of the track, doubling the width of the

line, new safety measures and signalling equipment and new rolling stock, is likely to be about £700m.

By next April British Electric International and GEC have agreed to prepare proposals for the construction of a coal-fired power station in Greece. GEC will be awarded the results of the Transmark negotiations, as it can hope for further contracts involved with the railway project.

British companies expected to be taking part in future business or joint enterprises in Greece in interest rates.



Cleaning barrels in preparation for wine-making.

For banking expertise in your business relations with Greece, the EC and Germany contact BV

Bayerische Vereinsbank, Athens Office
Mrs. Anna Pouskouri
Valaoristou Street 3, GR-Athens
Telephone: 3639315, Telex: 218014 bygr

Bayerische Vereinsbank (Union Bank of Bavaria) London Branch
40, Moorgate
Telephone: (01) 628 9068
Telex: 88131723 bywg

Bayerische Vereinsbank Head Office Munich
International Division
Kardinal-Faulhaber-Strasse 1
D-8000 München 2
Telephone: (089) 2132-1
Telex: 529921 bymd
SWIFT: BVBE DE MM



BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
INCORPORATING BAYERISCHE STAATSBANK AG

A NEW THRUST TO GREECE'S POWER ECONOMY —AN AMBITIOUS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TO 1988

To this day, power sufficiency has proved to be the pivot on which the steady economic development of Greece turns.

A robust power economy requires that the major projects of generation, transmission and distribution be increasingly dependent on the development of the national resources.

As clearly shown in the power programme for 1979-1988, the Public Power Corporation in its role as exclusive authority for Greece's electrification is laying down plans for generation projects consisting mainly of hydroelectric and lignite-fired units.

Today, PPC's installed capacity totals an approximate 4,900 MW. Of these, some 4,530 MW belong to the National System and include 3,300 MW produced by domestic resources, i.e., lignite and hydro-power. It is expected that by 1988 the lignite-fired and hydroelectric units of PPC shall reach a total capacity of 8,300 MW, representing 80% of the installed capacity of the National System.

The following table shows the present composition of the generating stations and the development to be achieved by the implementation of the 1979-1988 programme.

NATIONAL SYSTEM INSTALLED CAPACITY PER TYPE OF POWER STATION

TYPE OF STATION	Present Capacity (MW)	1979-1988 Programme (MW)	Total Forecast Capacity to 31-12-1988 %
Lignite-fired	1,893	3,400	5,293
Hydroelectric	1,489	3,070	4,559
Total Domestic	3,382	6,470	9,852
Oil-fired	1,230	528	1,758
Nuclear	—	400	400
Total	4,612	7,400	12,012

1978: STEADY GROWTH OF POWER ECONOMY

In 1978, the total output of hydroelectric, lignite-fired and oil-fired stations scored 19,460 million kWh representing an increase by 11.8% over the previous year.

Of this total output, 12,246 million kWh or 63%, were generated by hydroelectric and lignite-fired stations, leaving to oil-fired plants a moderate 7,211 million kWh or 37%.

This pattern of primary resources is of dramatic importance by comparison with 28 years ago when 98% of Greece's total power output depended on oil imports and a tiny 2% on domestic resources.

In 1978, consumption climbed to 18,219 million kWh and service networks were extended to cover 99% of Greece's total population. A close-up shows that the per capita consumption has reached the 1,977 kWh mark.

Of this total consumption, 9,960 kWh or 54.7% was absorbed by the industrial market. PPC's power sales income rose to \$740 million.

In 1978, the investments of PPC in utility plant and projects reached \$367 million. Of these, \$158 million

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOMESTIC POWER RESOURCES

To cover the constantly increasing power requirements of the national economy, which in the period 1973-1988 are expected to grow by a mean annual rate of 8.5%, the Public Power Corporation's main efforts will be directed to the development of the national power resources.

From 18,219 million kWh in 1978, the power demand on PPC's National System is expected to rise by 13.3% and reach 42,500 kWh by 1988.

In particular, of this total output, 36,623 million kWh or 86% will depend on hydro-power and lignite-firing and the remaining 5,877 million kWh or 14% on oil-firing and nuclear power.

LIGNITE DEPOSITS

In the field of large power projects, the coming decade is sure to witness a dynamic thrust in lignite-fired power generation by the addition of a new chain of coal-fired units.

These units are to utilise extensive lignite deposits assessed at 3,888 million tons, of which 2,150 million tons are considered exploitable.

In more detail, between 1980 and 1988 the PPC is to stage out and commission 12 new lignite-fired units of a total 3,600 MW having at the end of that period an output capacity in the order of 24,000 million kWh. By 1988, the PPC's power programme has a target of 31,700 million kWh generated by lignite-fired units.

HYDRO-POWER

The construction of another 24 units of a total 2,770 MW is to develop at first-stage the rivers Achelous, Arakhsos and Aliakmon and at a later stage the rivers Nestos and Aghos.

By 1988, the hydroelectric stations are expected to reach an annual generating capacity of 5,000 million kWh covering by 11.75% the total output of the National System.

It is, however, to be noted that this figure has been estimated on critical water-years. In case of average water-years, hydro-power will cover 16% of the output and reduce commensurably the output of the oil-fired stations.

THE NUCLEAR POWER UNIT

By the targets set in PPC's power programme for 1979-1988, it is expected that at the end of the decade a large portion of the domestic power resources, i.e., lignite and hydro-power shall have reached a stage of full development.

However, the study and the long-term forecast of Greece's power requirements call for the addition of a 600 MW nuclear power unit to the programme. This nuclear power station for which PPC carries out spade-work is expected to go on line by 1988.

A sleeping giant awakening to realities

The Orthodox Church was once an instinctive part of the national identity. The Very Reverend Archimandrite Kallistos Ware reflects on its falling influence.

Travelling by taxi from the airport to the centre of Athens some years ago, I found myself in an enormous traffic jam, unusually bad even by Athenian standards. "There is a riot," said my driver, "a riot of unemployed theologians."

In what other European capital, I reflected, would traffic be brought to a halt for such a reason? Further inquiries, it is true, showed that the incident was less serious than I had at first imagined. The "theologians" turned out to be graduates of theology from Athens and Salonika universities, laymen hoping to reach religious knowledge in secondary schools.

For some time supply had exceeded demand, and about 1,000 awaiting their first appointment—were demonstrating outside the Ministry of Education. But, whatever the explanation, the incident highlights the close link that continues to exist in Greece, despite the spread of secularism and indifference, between the nation and the Orthodox Church.

The living power of this link can be felt by anyone who has, for example, spent Easter on one of the Greek islands. I can recall two such Easterns on the island of Patmos. As Holy Week advances, there is a growing sense of expectation. On the evening of Great Saturday, at the approach of midnight, very few remain in their homes. Almost the entire population is gathered in or around the darkened churches, waiting for the moment when the priest emerges from the sanctuary, carrying a lighted candle, to proclaim the Easter greeting: "Christ is risen!" Many do not remain for the service that follows, but at least they are aware of what the Church is celebrating. The Resurrection of Christ is an event in the life of the whole community.

For most of the population it is self-evident that to be Greek is to belong to the

In the past five years there have been several ominous clashes between church and state. Disregarding protests from the Holy Synod, the Government has decided to establish diplomatic links with the Vatican. Once more in opposition to the church authorities, the Government proposes to deprive the church of most of its land. There is also conflict over the question of divorce. The Orthodox Church grants divorces, but only for certain reasons; but the state has now introduced legislation allowing divorce on other grounds as well.

In a country without civil marriage, the possible consequences are very grave. One of the leading bishops, Metropolitan Augustine of Florina, who has refused to confirm divorces granted by the state under the new law, faces a prison sentence. There is talk, both in government and in church circles, of an eventual separation of church and state. But certainly most Greeks are not yet prepared to envisage such a possibility.

How is the church leadership reacting to these problems? The former Archbishop of Athens, Teresios, head of the Greek Church during 1967-74, foresaw clearly these future difficulties, and made a sincere and strenuous effort to prepare the church to deal with them.

Unfortunately, compromised by his connections with the Colonels, he lacked the support he needed from the bishops and the church people. His successor, Archbishop Seraphim, has shown much less initiative. The present episcopate has several gifted men, but is hampered by inward division. In the past two years its public image has been badly tarnished by some dispiriting scandals, greatly exploited by the left-wing press.

The so-called Christian movement, in particular the "Life" movement—official groups of laymen and unmarried clergy, which in the past acted as the church's conscience—have sharply diminished in influence since the early 1960s. What of the parishes? All over Greece new churches are constantly being built, and at the main act of worship, the Divine Liturgy (the

service of Holy Communion) on Sunday mornings, attendance is still fairly good by English standards.

An unofficial census held in a few cities during the early 1970s indicated that, on a normal Sunday, between 11 and 33 per cent of the total population was in church. But the congregations are certainly not as large as they were 20 years ago; and there are more women than men, and more old than young. The parish clergy, almost all of them married men, come largely from the villages, and less than a tenth have university degrees in theology.

One encouraging sign has been the notable revival of the monastic life for men on the Holy Mountain of Athos in the past decade. Many of the new monks are able and well educated. Since bishops in the Orthodox Church must all be monks, perhaps this Athosite revival will lead in time to a renewal in the Greek clergy.

Outside Athos the monasteries for men are very depleted in numbers, but there is no lack of nuns, and new convents are springing up all over Greece. For instance, the Monastery of St John at Sourot outside Salonika, founded only 10 years ago, now has more than 50 sisters.

The contemporary Greek church is somewhat like a sleeping giant. It still enjoys widespread support among the people, and still has great spiritual resources; but at present these resources are not being used to the full. Greece is swiftly changing from a situation where Orthodoxy was a natural and instinctive part of Greek identity, to a situation where only those who choose to be so by conscious and personal commitment.

However painful, this transition may prove in the long run a great blessing. The church has much to gain from an existential separation from the state. Disestablished, stripped of its wealth, deprived of its many privileges in education and civic life, the Greek Orthodox Church would certainly gain less outwardly impressive, but inwardly it would be far stronger.



The Orthodox rites of Baptism culminate in total immersion. This intimate study was taken on the island of Santorini.

Raphael Moissis explains how the Government is combating the effects on the energy programme of its commitment to rapid economic growth

The sun alleviates power problems

"Enjoy our sun but save energy." This message, on a prize-winning Greek poster, will greet tourists arriving at many Mediterranean resorts next summer. More than a conservation slogan, the sentence alludes to the widespread conviction in sunny Greece that the solution to its energy problem lies in solar and Aeolian alternatives. This Apollonian abridgement of the various conspiracy theories—with appropriately localized scapegoats—gives a local flavour to the energy debate.

With a three-to-one ratio of imported to indigenous energy, Greece is in a better position than some of its partners in the EEC. Compared with most countries in the Community, Greece's energy problems are alleviated by a good climate, which allows the space heating portion of the total energy used to be less than half of northern Europe's equivalent. (There is some use of solar energy.) Also, Greece has less deeply rooted consumption habits as a result of the country's recent and still limited exposure to the extravagances of modern living—and more modern, energy-saving industrial equipment. Fuel has never been as cheap and abundant in Greece as elsewhere.

On the other hand, the country's energy problems are aggravated by the commitment to rapid economic growth, which is dictated by strong national, social and political reasons but which cannot be attained without a big increase in the use of energy. Also, there is an unfavourable relationship between energy and gross national product. Experience shows that energy needs in Greece increase not in line with gap growth, as is the case in more mature economies but more than one and a half times as fast.

Oil prices and world inflation have acted as multipliers to all elements of the foreign exchange balance. This effect is particularly strong on the deficient trade balance, and less so on the traditional equalizer—the invisibles.

In 1978 all the primary energy used in Greece was the equivalent of about 55 million tonnes of oil. The demand is satisfied by 22 per cent solid fuels (mostly indigenous lignite), 73 per cent imported oil, and 5 per cent hydropower. Of all the primary energy used, just over a third is converted into electricity. Industry accounts for 42 per cent of energy consumption, transport 27 per cent and residential and other uses 31 per cent.

The value of imported fuel rose from \$US90m in 1966 to more than \$1,000m in 1976. It is likely to reach \$2,000m this year.

Depending on the rate of economic growth, on improvements in the efficient use of energy, and on the changes in the relative proportions of industrial production, the annual energy demand is expected to increase between 30 million and 40 million tonnes of oil equivalent by 1990.

Responding to the ominous oil supply and cost prospects, the Government has tried to formulate—using some of Greece's scientific talent—an appropriate energy policy. The outcome has been a coherent plan with well-defined goals and strategies. In it, inevitably, one recognizes all the textbook recipes of contemporary energy planning.

Sporadic oil exploration attempts in Greece from 1848 to the 1960s led to the conclusion that the Greek mainland and seabed subsoil, although some patchy oil deposits were likely, was of limited exploitation interest, at least according to pre-1973 economic criteria. This view was momentarily refuted in 1973, with the

announcement of a substantial oil discovery off the Aegean island of Thasos. Subsequent, more sober evaluations reduced the actual value of the find to marginally exploitable levels, although a natural gas field has since been discovered near by.

The concessionaires—a consortium led by the Canadian company Danison Mines—are going strongly ahead with the combined development of the oil and gas fields, and production in 1981 is expected to reach a daily rate of 25,000 barrels of oil and a natural gas equivalent of 10,000 oil barrels. Greece's present oil imports amount to about 200,000 barrels a day.

The gross total investment for the development of all of the Thasos fields is estimated at about \$500m. It is the size of this bill (well in excess of the North Sea investment for each daily barrel of capacity), rather than foreign policy considerations, which is holding back plans for further Aegean exploration.

While oil prospecting is attracting most attention, it is an unpretentious mineral—a low thermal value lignite found in the country in some abundance—which has decisively affected the Greek energy balance. Thanks to lignite, Greece can claim a world record in oil substitution for power generation. Whereas before 1973 about two thirds of the electricity generated was oil based, lignite-fired stations have since reduced this proportion by half.

Given the long lead times required in power station construction, one must conclude that there was a lot of foresight in the country long before the oil price explosion. It appears, however, that the lignite programme at the Three Mile Island incident, accepted in Greece as an unavoidable evil, was not the best use of the reserve early

enough so that new, cheaper fuels would not make it obsolete.

A lignite-based ammonia and fertilizer plant built in the 1960s is another case of the ore's belated recognition. From a financial point of view, the plant was considered a catastrophe. It took the oil crisis to confirm its value as an investment in future technology.

With the first reactor still only on paper and eight to nine years away, the nuclear controversy in the country is only beginning. The Government has repeatedly stated its determination to use nuclear power to close the gap in electricity demand which is expected even after full commissioning of lignite and hydro potential. The Opposition leader Mr Papandreu, in a statement made a few weeks after the Three Mile Island incident, accepted the use of nuclear power in Greece as an unavoidable evil.

The nuclear programme, however, has still not even crossed its first major obstacle—the announcement of reactor sites. On the anti-nuclear front, conservation and mild energy sources are, as everywhere, the popular issues. Conservation is the subject of an intensive advertising campaign, teaching the public everything about heat spillage which a recent doubling of heating oil prices did not teach well enough.

As for the mild energy sources—solar in particular—there can be no controversy in a land where the sun is all but worshipped. It is just a question of how soon and in what way it will be used. The strong advocates of solar energy are behaving a little as a young generation: they know the future is theirs but are too impatient to get there.

The author is governor, the Public Power Corporation, Athens.

NAMCO S.A. NATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY-GREECE

GREECE builds-up its AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

If you are, in any way, connected with the automobile branch you have surely creative business chances with us. 20,000 production capacity yearly and a country-wide sales net. Open to new ideas and targets. Write us today.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of
The **PONY CITROEN**, a brand new dynamic version of the 2CV6 and its unsurpassed quality.

PONY—the off-the-road, jeep type, vehicle with the exceptional comfort and safety in an all-steel rugged body for pick-ups, pleasure and military use.

PONY—a new automobile conception, beautiful, rugged, simple, economical. The "Blue Jeans" of the automobiles. Back to nature and free, simple life.

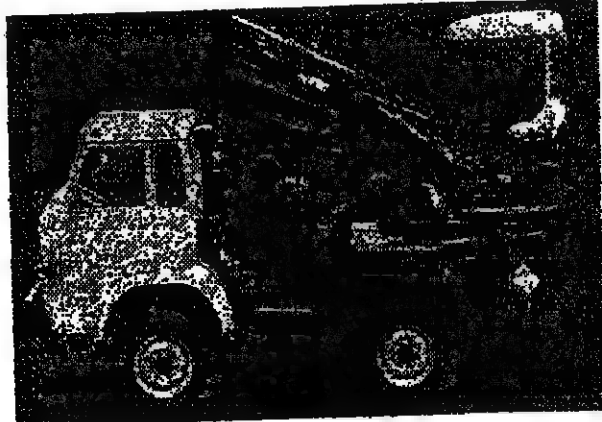
PONY—has conquered, all around, the hearts of young people, students, farmers, hunters and quick deliveries car-fleet owners for its versatile use, high quality, low operation and zero maintenance.

FRENCH technology, CITROEN licence and mechanical parts.



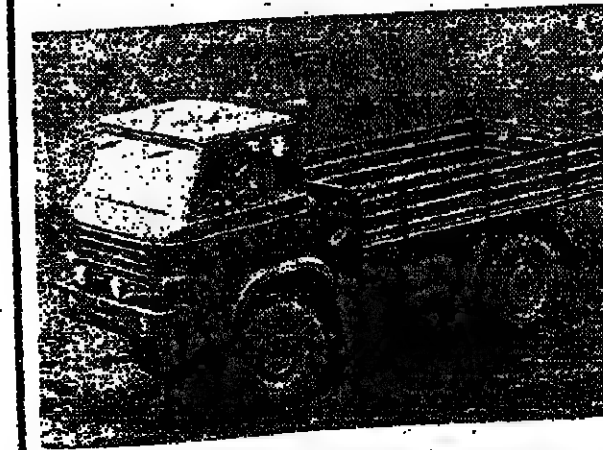
AGRICAR - MILICAR - PYRCAR—the new revolutionary generation of all-wheel drive 4x4 and 6x6 heavy-duty trucks. 3 in ONE UNITRIO (tractor-truck-power system). Powered by KHD-DEUTZ diesel engines. Differential lock on both heavy-duty portal axles, power steering and disc brakes on all wheels. West German technology, and mechanical parts.

ALL kind of auxiliary work-equipment.
WE EXPORT ALL OVER THE WORLD



Manufacturer
NAMCO S.A.
Thessaloniki
Greece
Saint Sophias
Tel. (031) 26.96.04
Telex 41 2360

Export Division
INT-ELCO
AUTOMOTIVE
8 - Munich - 2
Ottostr. 2-11
Tel. 55.77.78-78
Telex 522825



The Oldest and Largest Privately-Owned Greek Bank is Celebrating its 100th Anniversary.

Credit Bank is celebrating its 100th Anniversary this year. Founded in 1879 and built on the banking expertise of three generations of Greek bankers, Credit Bank is one of the fastest-growing, service-oriented, progressive banks in Greece. Modern facilities, immediate service and a knowledge of international banking procedures characterize the bank today.

In addition to its main office in the center of the Athens business district, the bank operates 65 branches throughout Greece, nine exchange centers and eleven mobile banking units to cover outlying areas.

Modern banking methods, including a computerized teller system, contribute to the bank's well-organized, worldwide correspondent banking service.

If you are looking for a modern bank with an established reputation in Greece, contact Credit Bank, 10 Pesmazoglou Street, Athens 132.

CREDIT BANK

The symbol of Credit Bank was taken from this fifth century coin, from the island of Aegina.



HALYVOURGKI INC.

Installations

- Port Facilities
- Cokery Plant
- Blast Furnaces
- Steelworks
- Oxygen Plant
- Bar and Rod Mills
- Wire Drawing Mills

Products

- Pig Iron
- Ingots
- Billets
- Reinforcing Bars
- Merchant Bars
- Wire Rods
- Hot and Cold Rolled Coils
- Hot and Cold Rolled Strips
- Hot and Cold Rolled Sheets
- Wire Products
- Metallurgical Coke
- Tar

Head Office

8 Dragatsanlou Str.
Athens 122

Telephones: 323 7811-15
324 3411-18

Cable Address: FERHAL

Telex: 21 6631 } FEROR GR
21 6632 }

Works

ELEUSIS

Steelworks 554 6351-56
554 2001-04
Blast Furnaces 554 6451-55
554 2005-09

ATHENS 303
197 Piraeus Str. Telephones: 36 1095-96

GREECE

Two lively controversies continue to dominate cultural discussion—government actions to control pollution in Athens and to allow art treasures to be exhibited abroad. Geoffrey Weston analyses the issues and the roles of the protagonists



Scaffolding surrounds the Erechtheion on the Acropolis. Pollution of the atmosphere has since led to removal of the priceless Caryatids for safe keeping.

Doubts over steps to cut atmosphere's sulphur

Last month I climbed two long ladders in the wind buffeting across the Acropolis, and taking a firm grip on the top of the scaffolding, peered on to the top of the wall of the Erechtheion. The young architect who had preceded me pointed out one of the site's main, if less intractable problems. In the major restoration works of the turn of this century and in the 1930s iron clamps had been used to hold the teetering marble blocks together. Over the years they had rusted and swelled, causing the stone to crack in many places and once more lose its stability. In recent times titanium has proved to be more practical and is being used in the reconstruction process.

As we descended it began to rain and I paused to watch the moisture trickle down the blurred mouldings of the ancient facade. My guide rubbed his finger on the stonework, and the surface crumbled away like sand.

The equilibrium of the monuments can be corrected, as can the stability of the Acropolis rock. The vast concourse of tourists can also be controlled, by routing them outside dangerous or fragile areas. On the other hand the physical deterioration of the stone surfaces remains such an insoluble task that two years ago delegates at an international symposium in Athens on the restoration of the Erechtheion concluded "among all known methods for the protection of marbles, there exists none efficient and harmless, that they could recommend".

In the past two decades people have abandoned the

countryside to swell the Athens-Piraeus conurbation in exceptional numbers. More than 3,600,000 now live there, more than a third of the total population, and industry has grown in proportion. At the same time this combination has resulted in unprecedented pollution of the atmosphere caused by fumes from motor vehicles and from oil-fired heating appliances in homes, factories and offices.

The oil most commonly used is mazout, a coarse product with a 3.5 per cent sulphur content. The sulphur dioxide it ejects into the atmosphere has been attacking the marble of the Acropolis monuments, turning the surface into a film of gypsum. When it rains the gypsum tends to wash away, and the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere attacks the marble beneath.

Public interest in conservation lagged well behind. Western Europe was quite recently. Under the Colopels it was one of the few aspects of the Government's record that could be attacked safely, and when democracy returned it was one of the symbols of the new freedom. Protection of the environment was written into the Constitution and the Karamanlis Government has made great efforts to catch up.

For the moment control is scattered among a number of ministries, but co-ordinated by a secretary for planning and the environment, whose recommendations have in practice apparently been followed. Penalties for infringements of the law have been tightened up, and much greater

incentives to move industry out of the Athens area have been offered. Although existing industry may be modernized, no extensions, new jobs or further pollution are allowed. New anti-pollution measures for industry must be implemented with limits of two to five years. New legislation will, however, designate industrially-affected areas and will impose a system of progressive fines on industries that do not conform to the new standards. A new, strong Ministry of the Environment on the British model is at an advanced planning stage.

Fines range up to 1m drachmas (more than £14,000) for industrial pollution and 50m drachmas for marine pollution, but clearly these problems cannot be solved overnight. The Ministry for Industry last year estimated that the cost of pollution control in the industrial sector could be as high as 25,000m to 30,000m drachmas.

By far the most important anti-pollution measure was the ban on central-heating fuels with more than 1 per cent of sulphur content, introduced by Professor Konofagos, the Minister for Industry, in 1977. It was preceded by a rise in the price of mazout to make the enforced transfer to diesel oil appear less burdensome.

The effect was rapid and dramatic. The sulphur content of the atmosphere dropped considerably, by 50 per cent or more in two years, according to government sources and officially still falling. Winter pollution levels are twice as high as those in summer and, of course, vary according to weather and the locations where measurements are taken.

It is no point, in judging pollution trends, particularly as last winter was exceptionally mild in Athens. However, the Government claims are refuted by Mr Theodore Skoulidakis, Professor of Physical Chemistry and Applied Electrochemistry at the National Technical University of Athens, who sits on the Archaeological Council. Skoulidakis, who is also the greatest expert on the technical problems of the national shrine, Shou Acropolis, He asserts that the drop in sulphur content of themselves?

Protests fail to stop loans of antiquities

For two years a fierce controversy has raged in Greece about lending ancient works of art abroad. A law of 1932 made it impossible for Greek works of art to leave the country legally, and in 1966 a further law compelled the government to follow the advice of the Archaeological Council in all matters concerning antiquities. But for the Junta, who ignored such constraints, archaeologists would have enjoyed a decade of unparalleled power.

In 1976 a proposal was mooted for a big industrial development at Pylos in a particularly beautiful part of southern Greece. Partly as a result of the public outcry which followed, the proposal was dropped, but the power of the archaeological lobby was too strong for the liking of politicians. The following year the 1966 law was amended specifically to enable the Government to lend works of art abroad. The advice of the Archaeological Council must still be sought but is no longer binding.

The Government argued that since the dictatorship of the Colonels was over, it was time for Greece to play its part in all manner of international exchanges. The treasures of Tutankhamen had left Egypt, those of China had gone to Western Europe, as had the Scythian treasures had left Greece in this period of rich cultural exchanges.

Partly as a legacy of centuries of Ottoman rule, it was argued, Greeks were insulated from many of the artistic developments outside their land, and had lost many of their own important works—not least the Elgin marbles. Greek education has until recent times been fairly inward looking, and cerebral rather than aesthetic in its approach to the arts. How little, one official put it, the average Greek student knows about the Renaissance compared with his West European counterpart. The new law is intended to help to change all this.

The opposition has nevertheless been formidable. Several members of the Council resigned and the press has been peppered with articles and letters from indignant readers. The Athens Academy and the universities of Athens and Salonika all formally opposed the law, and were joined by other groups representing archaeologists, architects, scientists, lawyers and students.

A loan exhibition of Byzantine treasures was the first proposed subject, but the subject was subsequently changed. Mr Dimitrios Nianias, the Minister of Culture and Science, announced last December that it would consist of all formalizing the history and civilization of the Aegean, to be shown initially at the Louvre and then at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York during 1979.

Cynics were not slow in pointing out that Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, was to pay a state visit to France and that the political advantages of underlining the long-established Greek ties with the Aegean were self-evident at a time of simmering disputes with Turkey over the area. Further outcries were voiced over plans to send the spectacular Vergina treasures to the National Gallery in Washington under a Time-Life sponsorship, before they had been seen in Athens, although they have been shown to the public in Salonika.

How naive, the critics said, to think that international opinion can be manipulated in this way for political ends and how degrading to prostitute great works of art for such a purpose. Do not underestimate the power of the Greek lobby in the United States, others pointed out. American Greeks will be proud to see their national heritage paraded in this way and will be encouraged to press the Carter Administration to heed Greek interests, particularly over the Aegean and Cyprus.

In March the dispute came to a head when the Heraklion Museum was occupied by the mayor of

Heraklion and 16 councillors to prevent their treasures from leaving. They were joined by others, including peasants who were to have set eyes on the disputed objects. Something more than academic argument was clearly at stake.

The Government is backing down, reportedly on the personal orders of Mr Karamanlis, who is said to be an enthusiastic supporter of the new law on nationalistic grounds. The Cretan treasures were left behind, despite being included in the published catalogue, as were several of the finest objects from other locations.

This has been the limit of the protesters' gains. The Government is determined to enforce its policy. Mr Nicholas Valouris, the Inspector-General of Greek Antiquities, suggested that the opposition is divided into two—those motivated by personal prejudice or political gain, and others, such as academics, archaeologists and art historians, who argue against the risk but are motivated by sentiment. He claims that the opposition has deliberately clouded the issues, since no Greek law has ever categorically prevented the Government from lending exhibitions of art abroad.

Mr Valouris claims that when the controversial exhibition arrived in Paris and New York, local museum staff conceded that the packaging was superior to any found in their own countries. The works were set into specially-made thick polystyrene moulds and one, containing an unimportant repaired vase, was tested by dropping it from the fifth floor of a building. The vase was undamaged. It was also subjected to a temperature of 1,000° Celsius, and the interior temperature remained unchanged. The package would also float in case the aircraft carrying them should land in the sea, and an ejection system would ensure that they would be thrown clear in the event of a crash.

Such precautions do not impress Dr Manolis Chatzidakis, the distinguished Byzantine art historian and former Inspector-General of Byzantine Antiquities, who has been one of the most vehement critics of the Government's policy. Ancient Greek art, he says, is quite different from the art of the rest of the world. Moving it, as an important work even within the building which normally houses it, is a complicated operation, and it may take two hours to set it in its final position in a room in the attempt to eliminate any shadow of risk.

Such manoeuvres should be undertaken as seldom as possible, he says, but however elaborate the precautions are, it is not worth the risk in these terrorist-ridden times to send important works abroad. After all, there are many other Greek antiquities scattered around the world, and sending more from Greece would add little to their understanding. These treasures of the Aegean in New York and Paris, he argues, can certainly afford to see them in Greece, where they rarely are consequently more respected. He is not totally opposed to loan exhibitions, and points approvingly to the cases of the recent travelling exhibition devoted to the life of Pompeii and another, confined to Athens, on The Child in Antiquity. Both, he points out, are specially and historically interesting, but significantly contain no important works of art.

What exhibitions have the Greeks been promised in return to what their cultural appetites? From New York comes Memories and Revivals of the Classical Spirit—a hotchpotch. Dr Chatzidakis exclaims disparagingly—and he considers the monuments of the country collection from Paris is also a poor exchange, neither of them academic exercises.

He is dismayed by the shift in values, which the new law represents. The initiative, he argues, has passed from experts to Cabinet ministers motivated by political and economic considerations. Greek works of art are being judged by their commercial value rather than their intrinsic quality. The 1977 law has opened a door which is difficult to close. The change is certainly decisive and may be irreversible.



GREEK TOBACCO



THE NATIONAL TOBACCO BOARD OF GREECE

A Journey guiding you through the natural beauties and the historical monuments of Greece

HELLENIC RAILWAYS ORGANIZATION

HALKIS CEMENT Co. S.A.

Athens, Greece

Drachmas 700,000,000

2000 - 1000 tons

THE INVESTMENT BANK S.A.

Athens, Greece

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF GREECE S.A.

THE IONIAN AND POPULAR BANK OF GREECE S.A.

THE CREDIT BANK S.A. (ATHENS, GREECE)

THE BANK OF CRETE S.A. (ATHENS, GREECE)

THE INVESTMENT BANK S.A. (ATHENS, GREECE)

**The largest mining and metallurgical Nickel production
company in W. Europe**

Geoffrey Weston explains how tourism is helping to stem the tide of rural depopulation and Edmund Keeley assesses the work of the poet Odysseus Elytis winner of this year's Nobel Prize for Literature

Leasing scheme restores historic buildings

This year the number of foreign tourists visiting Greece will approach six million, nearly three times as many as in 1975. Within three years Greece could reach what is unofficially regarded as the saturation point of eight million tourists.

Although tourism is one of the biggest successes of the Greek economy and the largest source of foreign exchange, the National Tourist Organisation has become acutely aware of the danger of depopulation by numbers. In the past four years the NTO, which is answerable directly to the Prime Minister, has engineered a shift in policy from quantity to quality, apart from trying to spread the influx of visitors over a longer season and a larger area. This means that giant hotels (the human filing cabinets of southern Spain) are out, and small carefully integrated developments with more emphasis on culture are in.

The tourist authority has a substantial budget, which it uses not only to promote industry but to enhance the lot of Greeks, both economically and culturally.

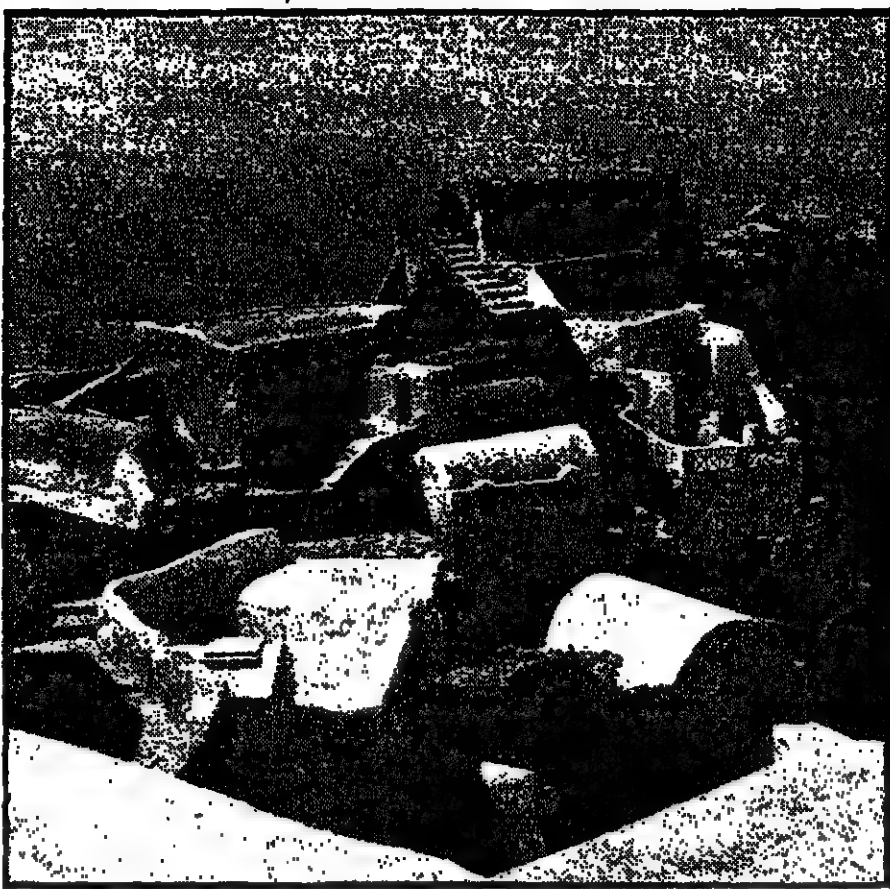
One of the most striking aspects of the organisation's shift in policy is its plan to develop and restore traditional buildings in remote areas, for which purpose it has set up its own architectural department. Rural depopulation has reached alarming proportions.

The plan is not intended to help people who live on the well-trodden tourist track. Where the economy of a village without suitable accommodation can be improved by promoting a bed-and-breakfast trade, then grants of up to \$1,500 a dwelling are available for modernisation.

Many buildings, however, have been neglected or abandoned by their owners, in many cases because internal migration has left them in areas that have died economically so that their values have dropped to a low level. Their architectural and historical worth have been largely overlooked.

In suitable cases the tourist authorities are offering to lease the properties for 10 years. No money changes hands, but in return the authorities restore, modernize and furnish them, taking great care to retain their character and that of their localities. At the end of 10 years the owner is given back his property complete with all its furnishings, although he is also allowed to occupy it himself for a month each year.

Of the eight settlements chosen for the first phase,



Old buildings in the village of Oia on the island of Santorini which are being restored.

the village of Oia, on the volcanic island of Santorini, is the most advanced. A maritime museum has been opened, as well as a weaving workshop, which not only provides further employment but also makes some of the furnishings for other NTO projects. The organisation has leased 65 buildings and by next summer 16 houses (39 beds) will be ready.

Mesta, on the island of Chios, is one of the best preserved medieval walled villages in Europe. It was built under Genoan occupation in the fourteenth century, and the houses on the perimeter are joined to form the outer defences. The modern village outside the walls is a mere 200 years old. In 1830 the total population was 10,000, but now it has only 500 and the number of tourists in this NTO project will be controlled. Mesta is a labyrinth of stone dwellings with a central tower and narrow streets built on three levels for security. Many of the roads wind through passageways and over buildings, 400 of which are empty. The NTO has so far completed nine of its leased houses in

the village, some with traditional galleries, sleeping areas reached by a ladder, although modern beds at floor level are supplied for the less nimble. Two more conversions have become a tourist office and breakfast building. There is a simple existing restaurant.

Two entirely different developments are under way in the Pelion area of Thessaly —Vyzaria and Makrinitsa. Both are in an area once dominated by large agricultural estates and are scattered with the homes of once-rich landlords. They comprise seventeenth-century three-storey buildings with lofty rooms and much finely carved woodwork inside and out. The upper storeys are cantilevered out from the ground floor and a series of windows turns part of the top storey into a continuous balcony topped by stained glass lanterns.

In its heyday Vyzaria had 500 families, but now there are only about a hundred. The first NTO conversion, with 10 beds, will open next year, while Makrinitsa will have three. The costliest and most ambitious project is the attempt to revive the remote settlement at Vachia, almost at the tip of the central finger of the Peloponnese. It is the most characteristic of the hilltop villages in an area

once populated by fierce, isolated clans. Vachia is a small acropolis of fortified towers built in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and set in spectacular scenery. Only 10 old people live there, compared with 400 at the turn of this century.

Half of the 140 buildings, each with three small floors, have been leased. Despite the need for basic services installations, on which the tourist authorities work together with other government departments, it is hoped to open it in 1981 with nine guesthouses, a museum and a restaurant.

A more modest development at Fiskardo in the north of Cephalonia comprises eight contracts on nineteenth-century houses around a harbour which attracts day-trippers and tourists arriving by boat. At present the only accommodation for them is a 10-bed hotel.

The NTO scheme offers many incidental benefits to local inhabitants, though some will inevitably resent the disruption to their slow-moving, conservative lifestyles. Fiskardo will gain a medical centre. Mesta will have its agricultural produce promoted and by 1985 when the first leases expire, all the owners are likely to be rubbing their hands at the immediate prospect of a boom in the country property market.

A dark side to the light

The prevailing image of Odysseus Elytis, now 68, is that of an optimistic poet who has remained persistently young, still celebrating Aegean Greece, its maidens, its sun and sea, its liberating light, all in a surrealist mode that allows fanciful juxtapositions and cunning metamorphoses (high spirits transformed into a mad pomegranate tree, an island summer-become a sun-baked ephebe), verses stimulating to the senses and pleasing to the imagination but finally not very profound.

This image, in large measure a Western product, does not go deep enough. Though the gift of youth is still apparent in Mr Elytis, his work is more complex than the terms optimism and surrealism suggest. There is often a dark side to the light he projects, almost always a balance between opposites, and his kind of surrealism is not so much a poetic technique derived from France as a mode that expresses what he regards as the essential modern Greek sensibility.

Part of our problem in seeing Mr Elytis justly may be that the Western view of his poetry comes largely through the veil of translation, where some of the richness in what the Greek connotes and many of the historical associations in the original text inevitably disappear.

Part of the problem is the Western view itself, at least as it pertains to modern Greece. For example, the Swedish Academy in its Nobel citation pointed to "the sensuous strength and intellectual clear-sightedness" of Mr Elytis's poetry "against the background of Greek tradition", but the citation did not designate what Greek tradition specifically, and most Western readers would naturally assume that it is the classical tradition and its Renaissance aftermath that the academy rightly had in mind.

This assumption is open to debate. In an interview that appeared in the autumn 1975 issue of *Booker Abroad* (with the best critical source on Mr Elytis), the poet indicates that he turned to the surrealist mode in order to challenge "the rationalist currents" that he sees filling most Western minds as they focus on Greece. "The Western world", he tells us, "always conceives of Greece in the image created by the Renaissance. But this image is not true. Surrealism, with its anti-rationalist character, helped to free the poets of his generation, in which he includes Greece's other Nobel laureates, George Sefiris, to make a sort of revolution by perceiving the Greek truth. At the same

time, surrealism contained a supernatural element, and this enabled us to form a kind of alphabet out of purely Greek elements which to express ourselves".

The purely Greek elements that Mr Elytis has in mind are not so much the products of the Renaissance—spring of the Renaissance—which in any case did not reach Greece during the long Turkish occupation—as that of Byzantium and the modern Greek folk tradition. His major poem, *The Axion Esti* (1959), often draws on the Byzantine hymnographers, and the tone, structure and diction of individual parts reflects both the Greek Orthodox liturgy and the modern Greek folk songs.

There are also constant echoes of the nineteenth-century democratic tradition, in particular the poetry of Dionysios Solomos and the prose of General Makryannis. This is not to say that classical and pre-classical Greece are ignored in his work. The ancient gods and their habitations are always hovering in the background of Mr Elytis's verse; they do not even appear overtly. Unlike Sikelianos or Sefiris or even Rinos, Mr Elytis rarely allows the figures in his landscape to show themselves in ancient mythological dress. And when they do come recognisably on to his stage, they are made to seem casually at home in whatever contemporary setting the poet chooses to celebrate, as natural to this setting as the flora and fauna of the special climate and quality of light that define his "small world the Great".

Perhaps the best example of Mr Elytis's personal approach to myth is his subtle marking of the lingering Greek past with his more accessible present in the 1960 poem called *The Autopsy*. Here we are given a portrait of what the poet finds to be most vital in his contemporary landscape through the metaphor of a body cut open to reveal its hidden mysteries.

It is first of all the body of the poet that is the subject of the autopsy, and what the probing knife uncovers are those sources in the modern world that have best nourished his poetic voice. But the body is also that of his country. And so they found that the gold of the olive-root had dripped in the recesses of his heart. And from the many times that he had lain awake by candlelight waiting for the dawn, a strange fear had seized his entrails. A little below the skin, the blue line of the horizon sharply painted. And simple traces of bone throughout his blood.

The cries of birds which he had come to memorize in hours of great loneliness apparently spilled out all at once, so that it was impossible for the knife to enter deeply.

Probably the intention sufficed for the evil. Which he met—it is obvious—in the terrifying posture of the innocent.

His eyes open, proud, the whole face moving still on the unblinking retina. Nothing in the brain but a dead echo of the sky.

Only in the hollow of his left ear some light fine sand, as though in a shell. Which means that often he had walked by the sea alone, with the pain of the love and the roar of the wind.

As for those particles of fire on his thighs, they show that he moved time hours ahead whenever he embraced a woman.

We shall have early fruit this year. Mr Elytis is a quiet, reserved man who is not given to self-promotion. Though

popular enough in his country since *The Axion Esti* was chosen to live as a state person and to receive Athens except for occasional trips to Aegina and other favourite islands, rarely disrupt his routine of a civility in order to his abroad or otherwise pose himself outside Greece, a consequence he has received his due of mention in the English-speaking world.

Translation © Edmund Keeley and Philip Stern

sunny winter

ASTIR HOTELS
THE QUALITY HOTELS OF GREECE

Astr Palace Hotel and Bungalows-Vouliagmeni beach, Grand Hotel Astr-Paphos, Hotel Gaiini-Kamari Vouria, Hotel Astr-Alexandroupolis, Astr Palace Bourgas-Crete.

FOR INFORMATION: LONDON OFFICE: TEL. 6233586 OR ASTIR HOTEL CO. INC., 12 PRAXITELOUS STREET, ATHENS (124) GREECE TEL. 3243961-6 TELEX 215797 ASCO

Slip down to Athens on the quiet.

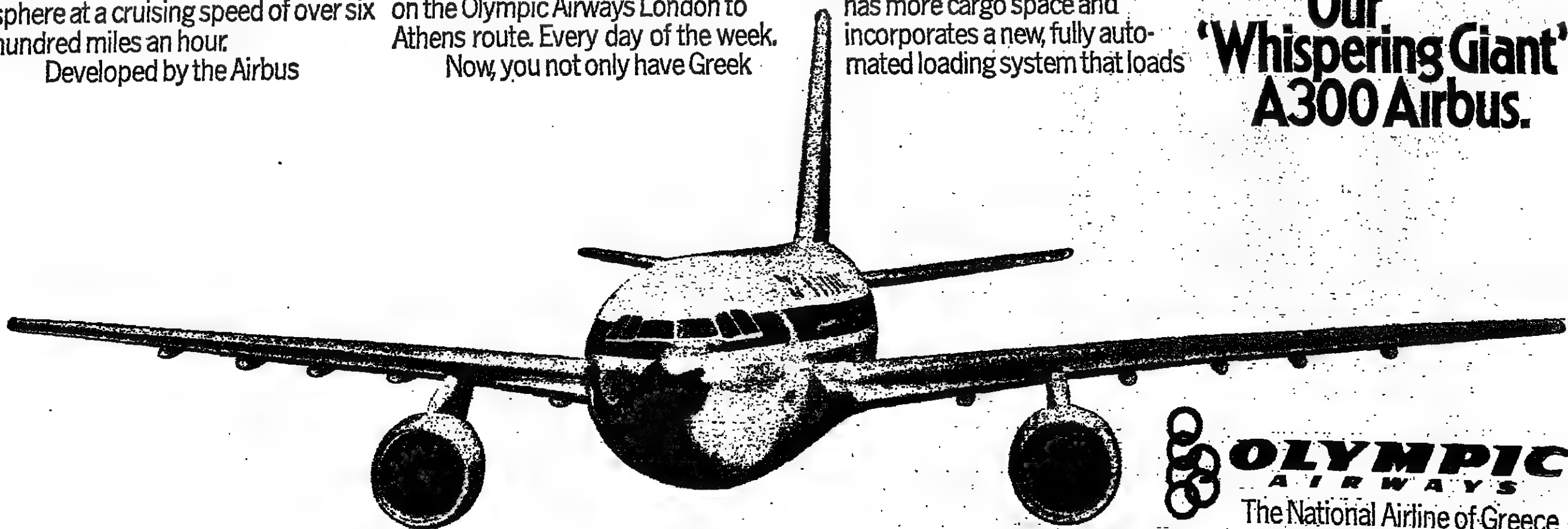
Our A300 Airbus. It's big. Wider than most other aircraft, it holds 255 passengers in hotel-style comfort. And it's quiet. With just two, mighty, General Electric power units it whispers its way across the stratosphere at a cruising speed of over six hundred miles an hour. Developed by the Airbus

Industries based at Toulouse, France, it's the passenger aircraft of the future, today. More space. Less noise. Less pollution of the atmosphere. The way all passenger aircraft will be someday. And it is now in regular service on the Olympic Airways London to Athens route. Every day of the week. Now, you not only have Greek

hospitality, our own terminal in Athens for faster connections and a National Airline that cares, but a quieter, more comfortable way to go. And if it's cargo you want to get to Athens in a hurry, remember that the Olympic Airways A300 Airbus has more cargo space and incorporates a new, fully automated loading system that loads

freight in minutes instead of hours. And that means a faster turn round. Olympic Airways. The only airline from London to the whole of Greece. And the Middle East, Africa and beyond.

Our 'Whispering Giant' A300 Airbus.



OLYMPIC AIRWAYS
The National Airline of Greece
London 141 New Bond Street, W1Y 0BB. Telephone: 01-493 7262.
Manchester 504 Royal Exchange, M2 7FE. Telephone: 061-832 5236.
Glasgow 124 St. Vincent Street, G2 2HG. Telephone: 041-221 5363.
Birmingham 36 Cannon Street, B2 5EE. Telephone: 021-643 3155.



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE BALANCE OF ARMS

In both sides of the Atlantic the problems of arms and arms control are causing political turbulence. Several European governments are in trouble because of the decision which was due to take tomorrow in the United States Senate on the ratification of the SALT II treaty which Mr Carter and Mr Brezhnev signed in the summer.

Europe's troubles are for the moment of lesser importance because they are unlikely to delay the Nato decision. The most important countries concerned—West Germany, Italy and Britain—are ready to take the new missiles. The wobbles are the Dutch, the Danes and the Belgians. With Norway, also somewhat unenthusiastic. In Washington, however, delays to the ratification of SALT II could do on through the election campaign and might eventually sink the agreement itself. This would mean that the treaty (though not necessarily) mean no start to the next round of negotiations which would cover theatre nuclear weapons in Europe. And if Europeans lose faith in the ability of the American president to sustain effective negotiations with the Soviet Union they will become less willing to go along with other aspects of alliance policy.

The underlying problem is that there is insufficient agreement in Europe and in Washington on how to deal with the military power of the Soviet Union. In Europe opposition to the modernisation programme comes mainly from those who feel that it is unnecessary because Mr Brezhnev has said he is willing to negotiate, or that it will make negotiations more difficult, or that the programme itself has no military value. In Washington the difficulties come mainly from the other side—from those who do not trust the Soviet Union that they should accept any agreement with it, or that

lately if it puts any limits on America's defence effort. This camp has been irrationally strengthened by the public reaction to events in Iran.

There is not the slightest hope of reconciling these two basically different perceptions. Nobody can be sure of the intentions of the Soviet Union or know what goes on in the minds of its leaders. Are they seeking parity or superiority? Are they genuinely interested in negotiating stability or are their offers merely tactical diversions? The West's endless debates on these questions are educating but doomed to remain unresolved. The common sense answer is that the Russians themselves are divided and driven by mixed motives. Like the West they have different interest groups and different psychological types and their own uncertainties about what we are up to. In practical politics these gaps are temporarily bridged by explaining policies to different people in different terms. One job is to tell that détente is a Leninist tactic for undermining the West while the other is to tell that it represents a genuine search for safer and more stable relations.

Given these uncertainties the only safe policy for the West is to cater for both possible interpretations by maintaining a balance of power while taking every opportunity to negotiate. This also caters for the existence of different tendencies within the Soviet leadership by offering encouragement to those who are seeking genuine accommodation and tolerance to those who are not. This is broadly what Nato is trying to do with its combined package of modernisation plans and arms control proposals. Those who oppose it doubt either the seriousness of the arms control part or the military need for modernisation. The first can be resisted in negotiation, the second by looking at the facts.

The Russians claim that the new missiles give Nato a new and threatening ability to hit targets

in the Soviet Union. This is not true. Until the early 1960s there were rockets in Italy and Turkey with this capability, and there are American aircraft in Europe which still have it now. What has happened is simply that the aircraft have become more vulnerable to Soviet air defences, while all military targets in western Europe have become more vulnerable to the new mobile Soviet SS-20 missiles which are being deployed at the rate of one a week. The Nato programme is both a modernisation of existing capability and a response to the Soviet Union's new ability to make very precise hits on European targets from almost invulnerable installations deep inside its own territory.

For Nato to postpone a response in order to enter negotiations would be folly. If the basis for agreement exists it will be found more swiftly under the pressure of Nato efforts to arrest the steady tilting of the military balance in favour of the Soviet Union. And if such a basis cannot be found in the three years before the western missiles are deployed, it probably does not exist.

Meanwhile it is profoundly disappointing that the United States cannot rise to its responsibilities and ratify SALT II. The suspicion is strong in Europe that electoral politics take precedence over the interests of the nation and the alliance. The treaty is not ideal but it puts certain limits on what the Soviet Union may do, and does not hamper any programmes now deemed necessary in the United States. Above all it maintains an important though limited strand of negotiation with the Russians, thereby strengthening the more peace-loving elements in the Soviet leadership and reassuring the Europeans that the United States is still capable of maintaining a proper balance between military and diplomatic and détente. Without this assurance the level of Atlantic agreement could decline towards the point of danger.

THE FURIOUS ASSAULT ON MR DOCHERTY

Last Saturday Mr Docherty, who has been for many years a football manager of controversial views and behaviour, was severely beaten up by a group of young people travelling as he was on a train filled with football supporters. The circumstances are not altogether clear. It may be, as has been suggested in some reports, that Mr Docherty, taunted with details of his somewhat difficult private life, responded in a belligerent manner. Whatever the underlying cause, the fact remains that he was set upon by hoodlums, and, as a result, sustained serious injuries.

Normally, it would be expected that criminal charges would be laid against the perpetrators of the assault, whose identity was apparently not known, and it has been known for offences of this nature to be punished with

sentences of imprisonment measured in years rather than months. Such after the criminal assault on Mr Docherty, however, the police concerned announced that no charges were being laid, and it was made clear that the main reason for that decision was that the victim had requested that no action be taken.

It is right to allow the police a measure of discretion over whether or not to prosecute for offences of this kind. Where, for instance, the alleged assault is carried out within the context of a family quarrel, it would be reasonable, and often desirable, to refrain from instituting criminal proceedings if the victim is reluctant to press charges. The police would also be bound to approach in declining to prosecute in cases where the victim was the main or only witness to the crime and where, without his evidence or cooperation, a conviction was extremely unlikely.

Mr Docherty's case does not fall into either of those categories. There were, it seems, many witnesses to the assault. A crime of that gravity involves the public interest, and not merely the parties involved. The police, backed by the government, have consistently emphasized their dedication to firm action against violence and in particular that which is a consequence of football allegiances. Moreover, it is only if there is a reasonable certainty of prosecution, and of stiff sentences on conviction, that potential thugs can be deterred from acts of violence. The impression given is that the police in the Docherty case succumbed to the request of a well-known personage without fully taking into account all the relevant factors. If that is not so, the police owe an explanation for their strange and hasty decision.

Mr Docherty's case does not fall into either of those categories. There were, it seems, many witnesses to the assault. A crime of that gravity involves the public interest, and not merely the parties involved. The police, backed by the government, have consistently emphasized their dedication to firm action against violence and in particular that which is a consequence of football allegiances. Moreover, it is only if there is a reasonable certainty of prosecution, and of stiff sentences on conviction, that potential thugs can be deterred from acts of violence. The impression given is that the police in the Docherty case succumbed to the request of a well-known personage without fully taking into account all the relevant factors. If that is not so, the police owe an explanation for their strange and hasty decision.

Mr Docherty's case does not fall into either of those categories. There were, it seems, many witnesses to the assault. A crime of that gravity involves the public interest, and not merely the parties involved. The police, backed by the government, have consistently emphasized their dedication to firm action against violence and in particular that which is a consequence of football allegiances. Moreover, it is only if there is a reasonable certainty of prosecution, and of stiff sentences on conviction, that potential thugs can be deterred from acts of violence. The impression given is that the police in the Docherty case succumbed to the request of a well-known personage without fully taking into account all the relevant factors. If that is not so, the police owe an explanation for their strange and hasty decision.

Mr Docherty's case does not fall into either of those categories. There were, it seems, many witnesses to the assault. A crime of that gravity involves the public interest, and not merely the parties involved. The police, backed by the government, have consistently emphasized their dedication to firm action against violence and in particular that which is a consequence of football allegiances. Moreover, it is only if there is a reasonable certainty of prosecution, and of stiff sentences on conviction, that potential thugs can be deterred from acts of violence. The impression given is that the police in the Docherty case succumbed to the request of a well-known personage without fully taking into account all the relevant factors. If that is not so, the police owe an explanation for their strange and hasty decision.

The rescue operation is officially estimated to have cost the Exchequer £350,000. The lifeboat service was also heavily taxed, and rescuers both in the air and at sea were put to some personal risk. It is often asked after such accidents whether yachtsmen, mountaineers and the like, should be allowed to risk their lives when the public cost of disaster is so high. The evidence in the report, as well as the strikingly good safety record of ocean racing in general, confirms that it would be unfair to load official restrictions on a sport which generally administration itself well because of one wholly exceptional catastrophe.

negligence was not found and the Court held that at the most there was an error of judgment.

Everyone's ability varies from day to day and yet we require doctors and other practitioners never to be negligent. The law tacitly admits the possibility of mistakes, even if they are negligent, in court judgments can be reversed on appeal and barristers have protection for work—but the protection does not go any further. We should consider whether, in negligence actions, one could judge not the single act in question but the general conduct of the defendant when carrying his professional activities. If his general conduct showed that the act was not an isolated incident, then he should be liable, but not otherwise. The benefit to the patient or client would be that advisers would give clearer advice and not hedge, and doctors would act resolutely and without delay even in difficult situations.

confidence in Britain as a place to live in (even if, on the other hand, there was a certain "I'm all right, Jack" spirit revealed).

Without in any way wishing to understate concern about poverty, or to diminish it, I do think that the combination of your first report and our survey helps explain the country's comparative stability, harmony and pleasantness, despite all the gloom in the headlines and the economic forecasts.

Is it just complacency? Who are we to say? Yours, etc., PAUL BARKER, Editor, New Society, 30 Southampton Street, WC2, December 7.

Error of judgment

From Mr Edward Stanford
Sir, In your leader today (December 7) you referred to the Court of Appeal decision in *Whitcomb v Jordan* and another. By a majority,

YACHTSMEN AND THE WEATHER

The report on this year's Fastnet race, in which fifteen yachtsmen died, confirms that the disaster was first of all due to an act of God. The force and suddenness of the gale which fell upon the fleet in August inevitably found out weaknesses of organization, design and seamanship, as extreme conditions always will, but nothing that can fairly be called negligence, rashness or incompetence figures in the story. Any fleet of 300 yachts struck by winds of sixty-five knots and irregular breaking waves up to sixty feet high (higher than the overall length of most of the competing boats) is bound to suffer casualties. The fact that there had previously been only one death as a result of bad weather in the entire history of the Fastnet race indicates how exceptional the conditions this year were.

The lessons of the disaster must nevertheless be carefully studied to ensure that vessels and their crews may in future be as well equipped as possible to face such conditions. The problem has to be approached from that direction, for violent storms can blow

up suddenly and, as in this case, the organizers might have done to call off the race or warn the competitors would have made little difference: the boats were at sea and had to ride it out. It is clear, however, that more precautions could have been taken in advance to facilitate the rescue: in particular, there ought to be a rule (with penalties attached) requiring competitors who drop out at the start to notify the organizers immediately, so that there is no doubt about the number of boats to be looked for.

Seven deaths—almost half the total—were of people who took to life rafts, abandoning yachts which in the event did not sink. There are lessons in that for the manufacturers of life rafts, but the main lesson for yachtsmen is to reinforce the old axiom "stay with the ship". It is because the integrity of the yacht herself is the main safeguard for the crew that deficiencies in the fittings and design of the boats themselves are especially significant. In any kind of racing there is always a temptation to seek speed and lightness at the expense of strength; it

Poverty interpretation

From Mr Paul Barker
Sir, It was interesting to see that you carried two reports on the new edition of *Social Trends*. Your first article (December 6) emphasised how very much better off people had become over the past 25 years. The second (December 7) said that, nonetheless, a very large number were still living in poverty or near-poverty.

The second interpretation follows in the footsteps of Professor Townsend's recent important study, *Poverty in the United Kingdom*. What is at issue is, partly, the difference between an "absolute" and a "relative" view of poverty as crucial to know how a society seems to those in it, as to know how it is. So let me add a further piece of evidence to the argument.

New Society commissioned a national survey on how the British see themselves now (it was published in our issue of 28 Sept.). The upshot was a surprising vote of

Combining against Iran

From Mr Alan Lee Williams and Mr Joseph Godson

Sir, It is clear from the UN Security Council resolution that the question is not a dispute between the US and Iran, but between Iran and the community of nations. It is somewhat puzzling, to say the least, why America's friends have so far stopped short of practical collective action to deal with the present diplomatic disaster such as they adopted several years ago to control sky-jacking and the anarchy on the world's airways. Are they all playing their short-sighted nationalistic game instead of combining into a common front to meet a common need?

We do not minimise the police support, regret and sympathy in the allied capitals, the question is: are they willing after all these weeks to risk doing anything further of a concrete nature? The evidence we see, much to our regret, was not very encouraging. Thus the Japanese feel "sorry" about the "events" in Tehran but go on buying the oil from which Iran is profiting. The US, for its part, is in a position to impose peace on its northern frontier, or for a situation in which it has to intervene to impose peace.

Therefore, still as Lord Curzon has been, the present negotiations have reached a successful conclusion due to circumstances, rather than the triumph of diplomacy. It is also now likely that the Patriotic Front, accepting early that they had to reach an agreement, deliberately prolonged the conference for over 60 days to enable their supporters to enter the market in Rotterdam at inflated prices. And the West German Government has criticised a US bank that took legal action to attach a per cent Iranian interest in a group for fear that this might jeopardize their relations with Iran which supplies more than 10 per cent of West Germany's oil.

Ironically, the fear of an interruption in oil supplies ought to be a major reason why other nations should be helping the US in this crisis, for the simple reason that nothing is so likely to threaten Western oil supplies as a US military response, should it ever come to that.

While not wishing to disagree with the conclusion in your leader (December 8) that "for the time being America's best policy must be to watch the situation develop and to feel the best", one cannot help feeling that we shall soon, perhaps sooner than we think, reach a limit to the admirable patience which an angry American public have so far displayed. Even if all the hostages are freed, one cannot dismiss a possible Iranian move to suspend oil supplies not only for Carter but for the future of US-European relations as well.

It would, therefore, seem to be in our joint interest that America's friends should proclaim something more than the mere formal approval with which they have contented themselves so far. And they should not seem to act in order to defuse possible US criticism of allied inaction in supporting American political and economic measures against Iran, to suggest that western solidarity which the Alliance badly needs. America's friends should be able to come up with—indeed, indeed—a credible programme which would, no doubt, be welcomed by the American people and help to prevent mutual frustration and anguish.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN LEE WILLIAMS,
Chairman, Finance and Planning Committee,
British Aerospace Committee,
100, Grosvenor Road,
London, SW1.

Is pornography harmful?

From Mr O. R. Johnston
Sir, Unlike some others, I have now read the report of the Home Office committee on obscenity and film censorship and have the opportunity of consultations with lawyers.

Mr Brooker (December 4) is right—the committee believe they have completely demolished any evidence of the harm caused by pornography. The committee's (a) discrediting of the main sources (Dr John Court) in showing the inadequacy of his data at their weakest point only;

(b) considering a very small number of academic studies which are not susceptible to (present) of precise numerical quantification.

Given these restricted parameters, it is small wonder that they return the verdict that pornography is not harmful.

The initial constitution of the committee gave rise to considerable public comment which you, Sir, recorded in your columns. Your own leader of November 29 put a depth charge of considerable power beneath the whole careful structure of the argument advanced by the committee.

Unfortunately it is by no means certain that the proposed legal formulae will accomplish what the committee asserts it will do. In conclusion may I simply be permitted to observe that pornography today is about money and about sex.

The committee show a surprising naivety about what people will do for sexual gain.

As for sex, no one has yet found a better arrangement than marriage for personal enrichment, care of the young and general social health. (Christians will add that the Bible's teaching about the enjoyment of sex in marriage alone closes other obvious avenues.) Yes, inevitably, the significance of a vast range of what Lord Denning has called "perpetration for promiscuity and perversion" as an attack upon marriage, is completely ignored by the committee. Has society no interest in the protection of the institution of marriage? Professor Basil Mitchell, in his evidence to the House of Lords, contended that the law rightly extends its provisions to the preservation of institutions as well as of individuals.

What a pity (and a coincidence!) that there was no one on the committee to contend for social, philosophical, economic and moral realities such as these.

Yours faithfully,
O. R. JOHNSTON, Director,
Nationalwide Festival of Light,
21a Down Street, W1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lord Soames's mission to Salisbury

From Lord Lamington
Sir, It has been wise in the past to take a pessimistic view of the fortunes of Rhodesia. Is there any reason to change the point of view?

Before accepting the general conclusion that the present negotiations precede success, is not it wise to avoid disappointments and examine "The darker side of the moon"?

Has not agreement been reached for the following reasons:
1. Because the British Government naturally longs for a settlement.
2. The host countries of the Patriotic Front intensely dislike the fighting cuckoos in their nests.
3. Effective white rule in Rhodesia is collapsing due to emigration and the war on the anarchy on the world's airways. Are they all playing their short-sighted nationalistic game instead of combining into a common front to meet a common need?

How can we justify sending a Governor to call and enforce peaceable elections without the power to

enforce anything? Should we not also realise that if he fails in his stupendous task and South Africa takes over, it takes over a state in which we have reassured sovereign powers, ensuring that the African states will demand we reassess our authority or pay the price of economic embargoes? Are we not risking the worst of every world?

In conclusion, should there be this loose talk of the elections depending upon "goodwill"?

Lord Soames is not being sent to referee a football match but to stand powerless between warring factions in a civil war in which hatred and violence know no bounds. It is doubtful if there are even adequate forces to protect his life and his courage. If we wished to intervene at this late date should we not have faced the fact we had to intervene in strength or not at all?

How can we be wise to send Lord Soames among those who will soon be his enemies?

How can it be wise to send him to reassume full sovereignty unless the local situation ensures peaceful elections can be held. At any rate surely he should be given Governor making sovereignty a reality, until the ceasefire is agreed. In deed, he should not go until a peaceful background to the elections is guaranteed or he may be placed with the terrible dilemma of having to call elections at a time of civil strife, with all the attendant dangers of sitting powerless in Salisbury dependent for his ultimate safety on Rhodesian or South African forces while our Pan African policy collapses before his helpless eyes.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,
LAMBTON,
Lambton Park,
County Durham.

Mr Jenkins and the left

From Mr Paul Bazalgette
Sir, The current strife in the Labour Party and the theme of the recent Dimbleby Lecture delivered by Mr Roy Jenkins has raised the vital question of the whole realignment of British politics, to many of us highly necessary and long overdue.

The weakness of British politics compared with that of the USA, is that here we have a party of the Right and the Left, there they have a party of the Right and the Centre. The weakness is simply proven by the undoubted fact that our two parties, following each other into power at intervals, seek to tear down destructively, wherever possible, the works of the other, greatly to the detriment of the community and the economy.

Worse still, a party out of power will often do its utmost to prevent the party now in Government from carrying out the programme on which it was elected. This is currently evidenced by the strenuous efforts being made by Labour, extending even to marches through London led by the ex-Prime Minister, to prevent the Government carrying out its promises to cut public spending, a major plank in the platform on which it was recently elected, and surely a laudable objective.

Such things do not happen in the USA. There are many more objective common to the two parties, and the strife is much less bitter than here. Furthermore, the wide gulf between the two parties here perpetuates the even wider gulf between capital and labour. In the USA, relatively classless compared with us, the two parties have the corrosive envy of those who earn more than he does, which is prevalent here and which is fomented by those of both extremes wishing to perpetuate this state of affairs. The

American worker really does believe that he can raise himself by his own efforts—and he is right. Here the worker does not, and as things stand he is right, too.

The Labour and the Liberal parties have a golden opportunity to reform into a Centre party akin to the Democrats in the USA. They could well be joined by some left-wing Tories. They would certainly provide a possible alternative for those who have always desired a party which could serve the Labour Party as presently constituted.

The sensible side of the Labour Party should wave Mr Wedgwood Benn and his friends goodbye or they will inevitably be dragged down electrically by their neo-Communist side.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL BAZALGETTE,
Cloud End,
Aldington, Kent.

From Mr David Weitzman
Sir, As one who has been a member of the Labour Party for some years and a member of Parliament for nearly 34 years, I welcome the letter of Mr Bryan Magee (December 8).

I have seen many differences in the party among members in the House and in the constituency but I have never departed from what Mr Magee rightly describes as a coalition of the democratic left embracing different shades of opinion. That indeed was our strength and appearance.

I have no doubt that if the extreme left was solely representative of Labour, the party would disappear in the foreseeable future.

It is no less true for the advocates of such a policy to appreciate the consequences that will follow?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WEITZMAN,
Devereux Court,
Temple, WC2.

Resorting to surgery

From Dr Julian H. Jessop
Sir, Dr Gould overstates his case (December 7). Caudicating curative medicine as "an outdated concept" he goes on to say that "the only fraction of those patients whose lives might be salvaged".

How true this would be, if only the owners of these bodies would accept that they have become obsolete. Unfortunately many of them, often young people with jobs and families, seem reluctant to do so. They are curiously enthusiastic about the chance of a transplant to extend their lives. Astonishingly, they derive little solace from the news that preventive measures will have eradicated their disease in a hundred years' time.

This disparity between the needs of the patient in the surgery, and the rational approach of the medical philosopher is why high technology medicine will continue. Preventive medicine is a long term strategy. It implies the promotion of a healthy life style by attention to diet, exercise, avoidance of tobacco and compliance with medical screening procedures. The public are notoriously resistant to campaigns aimed at such goals. Furthermore, there are many conditions which we do not know how to prevent, even given a willing public. So it will be a long time before diseases such as cardiac,

renal and hepatic failure have been eliminated.

Meanwhile, transplants provide a highly sought after stay of execution. A dying man does not care that facilities can only benefit a tiny fraction of those patients whose lives might be salvaged. The chance of being among them is all he's got. Instinctively, the community recognises this fact and permits the necessary funding. One day, we too may be in the same straits.

In epidemiological terms, a transplant may "never make a significant impact upon the overall premature death rate. For the individual, it makes all the difference in the world.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN H. JESSOP,
48 Croftdown Road, NW5.

From Mr P. E. G. Lort-Phillips
Sir, Mr Gould (December 7) is of course entitled to write at length about prevention being better than cure in medicine as in other things. But it is not the over-optimistic substantial number of people for whom prevention will come too late, whose only real hope lies in a cure being found one day, but for whom medical knowledge is at present only able to preserve palliatives.

Yours faithfully,
PERRY LORT-PHILLIPS,
6 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

Answering Vatican charges

From the Reverend Brocard Sewell, O. Carm

Sir, The protest of the 70 signatories of the letter which you printed on December 1, surely does not question the right and duty of the Pope and of the bishops in communion with him to exercise a controlling guidance in matters of faith and morals, but is legitimately critical of certain Vatican procedures. The Roman Catholic press has reported that the Holy Office (now rather timidly disguised as the Sacred Congregation for Doctrine) has ordered three examiners of Dr Schillebeeckx's works, one of whom is charged with their defence, and that the impugned theologian has been told the names of none of these three persons, so that over the three years of preliminary process he has not been able to communicate with the doctors appointed to examine him. This, surely, seems a fair and sensible way of doing things.

Surely it would not be hard for the Roman church authorities to find a "more excellent way" and

a less damaging one, of handling such matters? They might perhaps find good precedents in the way that sage prelate Cardinal Bourne dealt with the assailants of the theologian Friedrich von Hügel, and how in the Church of England, the master of the courageous but firmly unorthodox Bishop of Birmingham, W. E. Barnes, was handled.

Probably we shall continue to be plagued with tiresome "stirs" of this kind until the Latin Church is reunited with the Eastern Churches, and the church universal is once again governed by the Pentarchy, that is, the patriarchs of the five apostolic sees, with the Roman patriarch presiding.

In the long run the present Pope may well be seen to have done more—by his recent visits to Istanbul and Ephesus—for the proper freedom of theologians, than have his comments in the Vatican bureaucracy. Yours faithfully,
BROCARD SEWELL,
Whitfriars School,
Cheltenham,
December 6.

Nato's nuclear weapon plans

From Air Vice-Marshal S. W. B. Menaul

Sir, The decision by Dutch MPs to reject proposals for the deployment of new nuclear missiles on their soil is regrettable but not entirely surprising. The Nato Council, when it meets in a few days' time, will almost certainly approve plans for the deployment of cruise missiles and Pershing 2 ballistic missiles in Europe as part of the modernisation programme.

It is remarkable how many politicians in Europe appear to be unaware that from 1957 to 1962, the United States deployed medium-range nuclear ballistic missiles in Europe, targeted on the Soviet Union. Thor missiles were deployed in Britain on bases in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and Norfolk and operated by RAF Bomber Command as an integral part of the great V-bomber force. Jupiter missiles were deployed in Italy and Turkey. In 1962, following the Cuban missile crisis, the United States unilaterally and against the advice of military experts in Europe withdrew their medium-range missiles without replacement.

No reciprocal gesture was forthcoming from the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the Soviets took advantage of the concession made by the United States to build up their SS-4 and SS-5 missiles to a total of some 700 weapons about 150 of which are targeted on China. To this impressive total has now been added about 120 SS-20 missiles each armed with three MIRVed warheads which, in effect, gives the Soviet an additional 360 missiles. Nato has no similar missile force targeted on the Soviet Union.

Those who advocate delay in developing and deploying cruise missiles and Pershing 2s in Europe in a belated attempt to redress the imbalance that currently exists between Nato and the Warsaw Pact, would do well to remember that the Soviet Union makes no concessions; the negotiator must lengthen and to her advantage as witnessed in the SALT II treaties.

As the Soviet build-up in conventional, chemical and nuclear forces continues unabated, it is perhaps time to remind some of our Nato allies that the Soviet nuclear forces would be more unpleasant and more prolonged than that which they endured from 1940 until liberated in 1945.

Yours faithfully,
STEWART MENAUL,
Institute for the Study of Conflict,
12, Golden Square, W1.

Going unheeded

From the Director-General of the Royal Institute of Public Administration

Sir, Lord Rothschild's frustration (December 5) is understandable at the failure of his Royal Commission on Gambling to move any visible impact on policy to date. Though he is too discreet to say so, this feeling must be familiar to him from his time in the Central Policy Review Staff, whose reports have also been liable to fall on deaf ears and stony ground.

The problem, in both cases is that of securing enough leverage to bring effective pressure to bear on people and institutions from whom changes would be inconvenient. They have time on their side, in the most literal sense. For they know that a Royal Commission's majority life is over, or, in the case of a body like the CPKS, when it has been given other and more urgent jobs they will still be there—often in sole control of the field. One answer to this might be to set up a standing committee to progress progress on commission reports, at least for a year or two. A select committee could do a complementary job from outside the government machinery, and this could be done, for reports relating to "their" departments, by any of the new select committees.

Many more questions can be asked about the size, staffing, working methods, and the number of commissions and other outside advisory bodies. The present approach is almost totally haphazard. (Your Legal Correspondent made some interesting suggestions last year—July 11, 1978.) How established institutions can be persuaded to innovate is a question which should come fairly high on today's agenda. Lord Rothschild's suggestion of a review of the "system" is not the worst I would have chosen myself—makes a lot of sense. There must be many other former chairmen, members, secretaries and others with experiences to share. This institution would be glad to help in organising any discussions of this subject.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM PLOWDEN,
Royal Institute of Public Administration,
5 Birdcage Walk, SW1.

Not waving but drowning

From Vice-Admiral A. R. Pedder

Sir, Statesmen who use nautical metaphors without knowing what they mean should take the advice which is available in their parties before doing so. You quote Mrs Thatcher as saying that she sees "just a little bit of leeway ahead". To a seaman this means that there is great danger of going on the rocks. What she means is that there is leeway. A very different matter. Yours truly,
A. R. PEDDER,
Langhurst,
Hascobine,
Godalming,
Surrey.

Wolfgang Amadeus Losey

From Mr Roger Machell
Sir, Anyone who has seen Peter Shaffer's *Amadeus* or read Mr Levin's admirable article about it today (December 6) will know what to expect of the film billed in New York as "Joseph Losey's *Don Giovanni*". Among the credit titles listed is the name of Mr Losey's assistant, it is Salieri. Yours faithfully,
ROGER MACHELL,
B1 Albany,
Piccadilly, W1.

Fashion



■ Above left: St Martin's (Elizabeth Bolton): Liberty print crepe de chine, 140 cms wide, £220 per metre. Hat by Alan Coulbridge (exclusively at Liberty's).

■ Above right: Mauve silk taffeta, 90 cms wide, approx £18 per metre.

■ Right: Debenhams operate an excellent pattern service free to readers who can scale up a basic shape drawn out on graph paper. All you have to do is write with an s.s.s. to Debenhams, 1 Vere Street, London, W1, clear the floor and get out your ruler. But do say which pattern it was that you liked because they do lots.

Worldwide the name of Liberty of Regent Street must still be without peer with those who adore beautiful materials. Whether are upholstering the sofa or yourself, there is always something gorgeous to be found. Liberty have just got together with the Cut cigarette people to do a silk collection for which they in heaven knows how many designers from all over the world to it up a style in a fabric available at the store. I was not sure why to be encouraged to dash off and buy a few metres or be daunted the expertise of the greats. It certainly sparked off the old sea enthusiasm, but I do not think I am ever going to be Bill Gibb.

Left: Nan Caro, the Fashion Director of Simplicity/Style pack and regional director of the Fashion Group wearing one of the couture range which will be launched on January 3. The style number is 2844.

Above right: Balvill Sassoon: Cobalt blue multi-coloured Hare print silk crepe de chine (Italian), 90 cms wide, approx £26 per m.

In the days of matching shoes and handbags, when ladies wore darts and godets and dresses from the French couture which had three separate sections under the arm, there lived a home dressmaker in Gloucester. She sat at her Singer sewing machine bow-tied from morning till dark. All day long while her husband was at work she sewed and snipped, piecing out her Crimplene and Courtelle and cotton. Stuffs had new names and were very expensive in the days of the home dressmaker of Gloucester. But although she sewed fine clothes for the children she herself was not very well off, a non-stock size woman wearing the pattern of a dress she had used many times. She cut her clothes without waste because she had discovered that the pattern companies estimate for the worst beginner and that when you have done a few clothes largely from necessity all you want left over is enough for waistcoats for mice. One bitter day near Christmas the home dressmaker of Gloucester began to make a coat, a coat of cherry coloured corded rayon embroidered with pansies and roses, which she could do on her new Jones machine, to wear to a family wedding. Most unfortunately, she got fit and had to go to bed. Most of the little brown mice who might have helped out a couple of hundred years back had been exterminated by the local authority pest control office and her cat, Simpkin, who might have been useful in rounding up some help was too busy trying to work the can opener on his Kittercat. When she felt better, it was the morning of the wedding, but there was no time to stitch together anything, so she popped into her nearest chain-store and bought a neat dress for £16.75 which to her surprise fitted her perfectly well. Which sounds like the end of the Tale. After all, if

you can buy—and you can—a dress which will take you around the globe without needing to be ironed, brave the face of rivalry and the grandest race meeting in the calendar for less than £25, when it is just one from an enormous selection of colours, styles and fittings; when the paper pattern could have cost £2 and the material anything from £7 to £70; when you can add a pair of pyjamas for little Charles into your supermarket shopping basket and a pair of jeans for the girls as you nip through Woolworths what has become of the home dressmaker? She is alive and well and buying three million paper patterns pa; 68 per cent of this market is held by Simplicity/Style whose prices range from £1.75 down to 75p (children's, toys, etc). Children's clothes still account for a major section of the sales. But there is an increasing volume of up-market style demand. Explains Jan Caro, the fashion director of S/S: "We have a new professional woman needing a lot of clothes now, or maybe she's the wife of a young man doing well, but not quite well enough to pay for all the things she needs if she is going to be a credit to him. A lot of the career girls make some things up themselves, but have the rest done by a dressmaker—if you can find one. This still works out much cheaper than buying in a shop at the level she feels is appropriate for her status". The most interesting point I thought was that while grannies have always known the therapeutic beauty of knitting and sewing, a new generation of possibly over-stressed executive girls are finding that the creative process is more unwinding at the end of a trying day than Vallum or gin. What is more, you have something more to show for your evening than wrinkles and a hanger.

Fred Perry, the greatest British tennis player yet, has just revealed that when things got on top of him he

nipped off with the 1 from the Jack Hylton B.I. shall stay with Bea Potter, but by the 1 where is that dress I'm from a Woman's Own/ man Hartnell special pat for my debut? If you come across the more trendy branches Oxfam it will not be hard to recognize. I made a disaster mis-thrust with the pin shears and was forced to modify my curtsy to be that the two yards of St tape rectifying the damage remained invisible.

The one to pick



Glenn by Stuart Crystal

Available from leading retailers

SIMONE MIRMAN
For your Christmas presents for your Christmas parties cocktail hats and nonsensical gorgeous fur bandeaux and cat knitted hats and scarves to match, all at reduced prices. 9 Chesham Place, Eclgrave Square.

Grants for Convalescence

The Frederick Andrew Convalescent Trust makes grants to professional women, working or retired, married or single, towards the cost of medically recommended convalescence. Enquiries welcomed.

Further information and application forms from:

Andrew & Co.,
St. Swithin's Square,
Lincoln LN2 1RZ
Tel: 0522-32123

Frozen Assets.

Winter just wouldn't be the same without ice. Nor would Martini Dry.

Because ice enhances the clean, subtle taste of Martini's unique blend of fine herbs and wines. Ice and Martini simply belong together. And we'll drink to that.

MARTINI
Extra Dry. The right one, just by itself.

City Offices
Hampton & Son
01-236 7831

01-236 7831

Prices on this page are now supplied by Exchange Telegraph's Epic system, the last prices available from stock market dealers yesterday. Various indices produced by The London Stock Exchange, including the index of 150 stocks, are being reviewed and listed to cover the period of a nation.



China may seek oil exploration tenders soon

China expects to seek tenders in the second half of 1980 for oil exploration and development of several offshore areas under seismic study. The New China News Agency reported that seismic prospecting for oil reserves involving 15 United States, French and British companies is under way in the South China Sea and the southern part of the Yellow Sea. Exploration tenders are expected to be sought in one third of the prospective areas.

The Agency also said that the Chinese had invited oil groups from several countries to survey a number of mainland areas and to discuss the possibility of joint ventures.

GM chief optimistic

In the face of a deteriorating outlook for new sales, Mr Thomas A. Murphy, chairman of General Motors, said yesterday that, at best, sales in 1980 would match the 10.6 million he expects will be sold this year. While he conceded that the early part of next year would show some weakness, sales in 1980 "should stabilize and strengthen as the year progresses".

German bank target

An increase in German central bank money stock of 6.5 to 7.5 per cent over the next year would be appropriate to stabilize the economy, the IFO Economic Research Institute reported. Within the West German Federal Bank's target range of 5 to 8 per cent for the fourth quarter 1979 to 1980, this would provide funds for economic growth, while pegging prices.

Unctad talks

Negotiators from 70 countries have ended three weeks of talks in Geneva on restrictive business practices without completing an agreement. About 80 per cent of a draft text has already been agreed in four years of talks under the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad).

\$125m rig order

The state-owned Swedish shipyard Goetaverken Arendal has announced a \$125 million order to supply two semi-submersible accommodation and multi-service rigs to Conso Oilshore.

Japan exports fall

Japanese exports fell 3.1 per cent in November to \$932,000 million from \$962,000 million in October, but were up 9.6 per cent from a year earlier.

Italian consumer law

The Italian cooperative movement has collected over half a million signatures petitioning the Government to implement immediately a law passed 17 years ago to protect consumers over the labelling of foods and beverages.

Coal output down

Coal production in France totalled 1,846,200 tons in November, a decline of 4.8 per cent from the 1,939,000 tons mined in the same month last year, according to figures issued yesterday by the state coal authority.

US retail boost

Retail sales in the United States increased by a provisional 1.8 per cent in November, reversing a 1.7 per cent fall in October, the Commerce Department announced. Seasonally adjusted sales reached almost \$77,000m against \$75,600m a month earlier.

Carclo

Interim Statement

Year ended 31st March 1979	Unaudited Six months to 30th September 1979
9,777 Turnover £000	5,048 4,696
897 Profit before tax £000	464 514
Earnings per Ordinary share of 25p	8.1p *7.3p
Dividend per Ordinary share of 25p	2.60p 1.70p
3.2 Dividend cover (times)	3.1 4.3
Ordinary shareholders' funds 102p per share of 25p	108p 95p

*As adjusted for estimated tax

Copies of the Interim Statement and of the 1979 Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Carclo Engineering Group Limited, Highdown Road, Cleckheaton, West Yorkshire BD15 5JU. Telephone: 0274 875700.

Large retailers to be asked for five-year no redundancies agreement Shops union seeks job promise on microchips

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Five-year agreements with some large retailers guaranteeing no redundancies from microchip technology on remaining, are to be sought by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW).

They also want commitments on training for new skills, including electronic checkouts, together with higher wages. Mr John Flood, deputy general secretary of USDAW said yesterday.

Mr Flood, who said the series of talks would open today with discussions at J. Sainsbury, was speaking after a "redundancies" pledge came yesterday from Tesco, another of the big three multiples. The Tesco pledge was made by Mr Donald Harris, the company's personnel and computing director, while presenting a study on the microchip, and retailing which warns that without the right decisions from government, management and the unions there would be problems of "crisis proportions" by the second half of the next decade.

USDAW welcomed Tesco's pledge and the company's intention to meet the challenge of the microchip revolution by planning for working week reductions, increased holidays and earlier retirement provided the chip raises efficiency levels. USDAW would be asking Tesco for a formal five-year agreement, Mr Flood said afterwards.

A commitment to no redundancies is not too difficult to give in retailing because of high labour turnover—running at about 70 per cent. But while natural wastage can cope with that problem the number of jobs involved in an industry showing little overall growth is a different matter.



Mr Donald Harris: Warning of a crisis.

Tesco expects to be able to maintain its workforce at around 50,000 up to 1984, but that is because, with the company's expansion programme, volume is expected to rise between 10 and 15 per cent by that time.

Little or no extra staff are expected to be recruited because the start of the microchip revolution, including the installation of electronic checkouts, should bring savings in staff time.

The union's problems are likely to arise with those retailers which are not increasing their market share or are likely to have it eroded as the big three multiples continue to grow at around 1 per cent a year in market share terms.

Mr Flood said that USDAW's offer last month to set up a national forum representing all sectors of the industry to

orchestrate a policy for dealing with the microchip effects had so far produced only a few tentative inquiries.

Tesco, already experimenting with new computer systems in its stores for speedier checkouts and better stock control, expects to invest around £30m in computer technology over the next five to ten years, Mr Harris said. If the micro systems lifted efficiency levels as much as expected, the Tesco manpower programme should improve the workload for employees and also promotional prospects if there were phased reduction of the statutory retirement ages, he went on.

But he added: "This is only the response of one company, in one sector of the market. What is required is an agreed, national policy for the application of new systems."

Meccano staff reject pay instead of notice

By R. W. Shakespeare

Workers at the Airfix Industries Meccano and Dinky Toys factory in Liverpool yesterday rejected a company offer to pay in lieu of the 90 days statutory notice period. They claim the management is trying to deny workers their rights.

Inside the 940 workers who lost their jobs at two hours' notice 10 days ago will continue their occupation of the factory. Union officials will press for a full public inquiry into the closure when they meet the Department of Industry officials in London tomorrow. They maintain that people have a right to know what happened to £2m of public money which they say has been pumped into the Airfix Liverpool operation. A meeting of workers inside the Bins Road factory rejected the company's latest proposals. Only one vote was cast against a recommendation by shop stewards to turn them down.

Mr John Lynch, AUEW shop steward, on the joint action committee which is running the sit-in, said the company had been "trying to tie strings to the workers' rights". The proposals would deny them the 90-day consultation period to which they were entitled under the Employment Protection Act.

Mr Lynch said Airfix had offered to pay the 90 days' wages in weekly instalments. It had also demanded that the workers' occupation cease and that they did not seek further redress under the employment protection law. Management also wanted free access to remove stock.

"The only effect of this would have been that we would have finished up with another 940 Merseysiders on the dole. What we want is the full 90 days' consultation about the future of the factory to which we are entitled," said Mr Lynch.

Union and shop-floor representatives are due to meet the Airfix executives again on Saturday. Meanwhile only maintenance work will be carried out at the factory because of insurance problems.

Mr Michael Egan, a Merseyside official of the General and Municipal Workers Union, to which most of the Meccano workers belong, will be among union representatives at the Department of Industry tomorrow. He said: "We want a full public inquiry. We know that there have been profits and we want to know what has happened to them."

Builders' warning on investment

By John Huxley

Building industry leaders yesterday gave a warning that Government targets for economic growth and increased productivity will not be reached unless there is sustained investment in infrastructure and buildings.

Recent public expenditure figures showed that, as a proportion of gross domestic product, France spent half as much and West Germany twice as much as Britain on infrastructure.

Investment in industrial buildings, which can make an important contribution to productivity, was lower in Britain over the last 20 years than in

West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, the United States and France.

Industry leaders were unveiling their Budget memorandum to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor. It is a joint submission from the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, the Committee of Associations of Specialist Engineering Contractors and the Export Group for the Constructional Industries.

Mr Denis Turner, chairman of the joint taxation committee, said that the construction industry offered a strong weapon to the Government in its battle

to resist world recession, to help with economic revival and to moderate the inflationary pressures of excessive borrowing.

Construction's emphasis was on investment rather than consumption; it directed spending away from imported manufactured goods and had an impressive record of export generation.

The federations said they were disappointed with Government statements about public expenditure contained in the White Paper. They appeared "to imply stagnation around the totally inadequate level and proportion to which the previous rounds of reductions have now brought public investment in construction".

PO denies change on £20m order

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

The Post Office confirmed yesterday that it plans to order nine teleex exchanges which will be based on Canadian Marconi equipment, but denied that this represented any change in policy towards the indigenous British industry.

"A letter of intent has been dispatched to the General Electric Company", the Post Office stated, "concerning a Post

Office order for a GEC/Canadian Marconi system involving nine teleex exchanges. The value of the contract is likely to be about £20m.

"There is no change of policy. The Post Office is continuing to support British industry wherever it can, but it reserves the right to use imported equipment in limited fields where British industry cannot for the time being provide adequate technology to meet the needs of the customer," Canadian Marconi is 51 per

cent owned by GEC, one of the big three telecommunications companies in Britain. The other two are Plessey and STC.

Plessey is the only indigenous company which makes teleex exchanges, and yesterday the company told its 2,000 employees at Poole, Dorset, that the £20m order had gone elsewhere. By the end of the day Plessey had decided to hide its disappointment behind a statement that the company had no comment to make on the Post Office decision.

Fiat launches gas-fuelled unit based on small car engine

A gas-fuelled power unit based on a small car engine which produces both electricity and heat for industrial, agricultural or domestic use has been introduced to Britain by Fiat Motor Company (UK).

The unit, known as Totem (Total Energy module), is an over-all efficiency of about 90 per cent is claimed for the unit, which is known as Totem (Total Energy module).

The Totem, developed from the 903 cc engine which powers the Fiat 127, uses methane gas (or any similar gas) as fuel. An asynchronous electric motor is coupled to the engine and a heat exchanger is used to recover the heat generated by the engine.

In the Model 1 version, now available, the main electricity supply is needed to start the unit. In the Model 2, expected to be introduced next year, battery starting is provided.

Compared with most earlier combined heat and power systems, the new unit is smaller and delivers less power (the modules can be installed in groups as required to provide whatever total power is needed). It uses standard automotive components and can be mass-produced.

To produce an electrical output of 30 units and a thermal output of 70 units, the Totem system would use 110 units of primary energy, according to Fiat. In the same amount of time, a conventional power plant of only 10 units. To obtain the same output from a combination of electricity from a thermoelectric plant and heat from flame boilers would use 185 units.

For these separate electrical and thermal sources, the inputs would be 85 and 100 units respectively and the respective outputs would be 55 and 30 units. In industrial use, the system can provide electrical power plus heat for production processes. In agriculture, it can be fuelled by biogas obtained from the fermentation of animal wastes. In the domestic sector, blocks of flats could be supplied with central heating and electricity from Totem installations. Possible future applications include the use of Totem-produced electricity to operate electric heat pumps associated with solar-energy systems, so increasing the efficiency of power generation still further; and similar installations in which heat pumps recover heat discharged from industrial processes.

Further ahead, Totem units could be used together with solar-energy systems to produce year-round power, with the Totems operating in winter and solar systems in summer. Fiat (UK) has set up a Fiat-Totem division headed by Mr Tom Smale and is in the process of appointing four United Kingdom distributors. A single unit



A version of the Maltrova ergonomic keyboard (above) is being incorporated in a mobile word-processing system by PCD of Farnborough, Hampshire. Ten such systems have been ordered by the Department of Industry under its pre-production support scheme, for trials early next year. Increases in typing speeds up to 40 per cent are claimed for the keyboard, which was devised by Mrs Lillian Malt in 1976.

Technology News

costs about £4,000, including the switchgear to control up to a further seven units at £3,600 each.

Mr Smale said yesterday that recent exhibitions had produced great interest in the new system, particularly from consulting engineers and architects. Large department stores and other large companies were assessing the use of Totem systems. Other potential applications were being examined for office blocks, sports centres, factories, farms, sewage treatment plants and coal mines.

Britain lags in harnessing wind

Britain, despite being one of Europe's windiest countries, is lagging behind other European countries and the United States in the development and exploitation of wind energy, according to Dr Peter Musgrove of Reading University's department of engineering.

The United Kingdom could supply about 20 per cent of its electricity needs from large wind turbines by the year 2000, he says. This is about the same level as would then be supplied by nuclear power. "However, we are spending only £500,000 per annum on the former; well in excess of £100m per annum on the latter."

Dr Musgrove who has recently returned from a visit to the United States during which he attended the Department of Energy's wind energy symposium in Washington points to the rapid advance of wind energy developments in America.

A 200ft diameter wind turbine, believed to be the largest in the world, has been com-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Air of defeat by some steel executives does not help

From Mr F. H. Smith

Sir, It is most depressing to learn through Television and Press how badly the British Steel Corporation is faring in a world where the total production and use of iron and steel is slowly increasing year by year. Obviously the difficulties which the British Steel Corporation has to face to obtain their share of the market are great, but the air of defeat being expressed by most senior executives of British Steel Corporation does not help one bit. Defeat produces defeat just as success produces success.

In the United Kingdom, the British Steel Corporation are the only home source of steel plates and coils for the manufacture of cars and domestic equipment. They obtain 45 per cent to 51 per cent of this market, the remainder coming from overseas.

Do not let us blame the user for this situation—he must have an alternative source of supply. It would be too great a risk to rely solely on the one source however good that might be.

Every housewife knows the dangers of buying her supplies from one source. The single source is bad for the British Steel Corporation, its workforce and its customers.

When there were three large independent producers of sheet and coil in the United Kingdom in the early 1950's and 1960's, the customer bought 85 per cent from the United Kingdom mills and the bought on the basis of quality and service and the mill that did best for him obtained the orders.

Hiving off at least one of the strip mills to create a similar competitive situation could be the answer to the present orders being placed in the United Kingdom, thus benefiting the BSC mills as well as the independent mill.

The impression given to the rest of the world is that the BSC is backward technically and has to buy all its "know-how". This country which at one time led the world in steelmaking, rolling and finishing still has a great deal of noused,

unmapped technical "know-how" and skill which needs to be stimulated and used, not only for its own sake but to show the world that the industry is far from dead.

The United Kingdom output of steel, including both private and public sectors, is at present 17,000,000 tonnes which is a relatively small output in world terms. For the BSC to compete with the big league in the production and sale of the common products which can be made so much more cheaply in the countries with newly developed steel industries such as South Korea, Japan, etc. is a daunting task. But the use of new and original production techniques for these products and the introduction of new products to meet recognizable market needs is much more rewarding.

The very fact that the only part of BSC which are at present profitable, tinplate and stainless, shows the advantage of specialization to meet a market need.

I would advocate two things—1. Create immediately a competitive position by allowing one of the strip mills to operate under management quite independent of BSC and having its own selling, buying and production policies. The running costs and any new work done to improve the mill or steelmaking could be financed independently.

There is no doubt in my mind that if Shotton was chosen, remembering its record for service, the customers would give support and the workforce would be delighted to know that at least some of their "dead end" jobs were remaining. This in itself should assist in giving a degree of confidence to whatever the source of independent finance.

2. In the longer term, to develop and stimulate the development of new processes and products using the large amount of technology which is already available to us in the United Kingdom.

One successful technological development (and this does not

mean a bigger, more expensive development) could take the position of the United Kingdom steel industry back home and overseas.

Yours faithfully,
F. H. SMITH,
Head of Research and Development of the Strip Mills Division—BSC 1971/75—now retired.
Jesseman Cottage, Puddington, Walsall, Cheshire L64 5SP.
December 7.

From Mr Anthony Vickery
Sir, Contrary to the opinion of Mr Anthony Bradbury (Business, December 5) I would not say that the British Steel Corporation is not in fact saving anybody's tax contribution. In 1975, at a loss of £2 the BSC had to pay an extra £34m to the Government in the form of Corporation tax associated companies, over tax, the income tax of 190,000 employees and of insurance contributions (a deducted £21m from grants).

BSC also paid £102m to exchequer, in the form of interest on loans (borrowed the way the BSC has above annual contributions) VAT on a proportion of its sales revenue of £3,288m.

Against this income to Government of £486m plus to be set the consequent cutting back to BSC's operations and workforce, there would be the unmet benefit to be paid out secondly, those of us who have to make up for the tribulations no longer mad BSC's activities.

These wider considerations put the relationship between individual taxpayer and "loss-making" national industry in rather a difficult light.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY VICKERY,
99 Rydal Crescent, Greenford, Middlesex, December 5.

Improving markets with union cooperation

From Mr C. R. Hornsby

Sir, I can't see how Edwards' and Carrington's analysis (December 4) helps. It simply raises a question for which they have no answer, namely, why the British and Japanese financial systems channel funds in the way they do. However, we need not look far for the answer. The article states that "businessmen do not find it advantageous to borrow unless they can create real wealth in excess of the amount borrowed."

This remark could be turned around as follows: "Bankers do not find it advantageous to lend unless they can obtain rewards in excess of the amount lent."

Now it is only too clear why the British banker, in contrast to his Japanese counterpart, has preferred to lend to the personal sector rather than to the business sector. The former has had a rising monetary income, increasingly derived from secure public sector sources, and rising asset values. The latter has exhibited falling profitability and (therefore) declining asset values.

The table of investment patterns in London's articles (November 26) tells the story of the recent massive shift in savings institutions' cash flows from company fixed interest securities to public sector debt.

Professor Lawson's letter (November 30) drives home the point with a sledgehammer, that British industry is not profitable in the only sense that matters, i.e., in cash terms; and of course a banker is not fooled by data profits.

Fortunately, in all of this gloom, those of us who believe that the root of our troubles has been in the class warfare between unions and management, can detect a glimmer of light at the end of the tunnel. The magic ingredient of co-operation between labour and capital which has been so lacking in British industry may at last be about to be added to the mix which produces the national cake in which we all share.

The current AUEW (engineering section) journal brings to the attention of union members a table of profits of major companies, and we note from your issue of December 3 that this same union has now decided to invest in equities "when the market improves".

When enough unions have a vested interest in company results, as shareholders, markets will ipso facto improve! Once the connection is established, a table of financial losses correlated with lost jobs published in the AUEW journal should be enough to arouse union members to play their part in rectifying the position.

Yours faithfully,
C. R. HORNSBY,
Senior lecturer in accounting, Chairman, financial studies subject, Hol College of Higher Education, December 7.

Open consumerist books

From Mr Victor Ross

Sir, Mr Gordon Barrie—one would expect nothing less from the Director General of the Office of Fair Trading—puts his finger right on the point. In your article on the high cost of consumer legislation (December 7) he is reported as comparing the amount spent on such legislation with the amount spent on consumer protection. This is precisely what the argument is about. In the case of the pools the cost is known, the choice is made by the pointer, the choice is assessed by him. In the case of consumer protection, the cost is unknown (although a stab at calculating it has now been made by the Economist Intelligence Unit),

there is no choice, and benefits have never been "tified".

Why should the punter be asked to pay the sum? Why are costs apparently reluctant to submit to the discipline of cost/benefit analysis? We might discover what the spending was for consumer protection rather than too much. Why not the books, and have an eye for the consumerist?

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR ROSS,
Chairman and Managing Director,
The Reader's Digest Association Limited,
25 Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AB.

Rewarding inventors to invent again

From Mr T. P. Burton

Sir, Obstacles always have and always will face inventors and I see no point in trying to strengthen the National Research Development Council to meet the symptoms described by Mr M. A. Passmore (December 4).

If you will permit a cliché, the problem at its most fundamental is that "money makes money". If the private inventor has the money he will back his judgment with every penny he has. If he has no money he will try to sell his invention to people whose first reaction is that if the invention is so good, surely the inventor will manufacture it for himself.

The private inventor's problems of selling the product are compounded by the problem that venture capital is usually controlled by boards of directors, civil servants, military and the like, who are strictly accountable for the money they spend and who have a natural preference for spending that money on ideas emanating from research and development sources within their own control.

It probably costs about £1,000 per country, spread over nearly four years, to obtain a patent,

and if the private inventor fines himself to the U Kingdom alone, £1,000 is of money to most individuals. As a patent is a monopoly 20 years, it seems a mere pittance to pay.

Under the recent Patent Act, inventors who are employed by their employers for the invention they make which are entered, it is regretted that, in giving such inventors this right to compensate wrapped it in so complex package.

If inventors are properly rewarded under the new law, they will be able to ensure they are, it is to be hoped some of the inventors will use the money they obtain their employers to develop skills as private inventors and then use the money in time, to manufacture their own inventions. It may work that way, but at least it is a chance that the money they obtain as employee inventors will be used for private inventor development.

T. P. BURTON,
Employee Inventors' Agent,
13 Foxhole Lane, Maffelfield, December 6.

A riddle to be solved

From Dr Graham M. Lomas

Sir, Whether the shortage of skilled workers in manufacturing industry arises from too few training opportunities, or too little interest in being trained for factory work, is a riddle that needs to be solved. The need is particularly strong in London since at the same time as industrialists are apparently crying out for skilled workers, local authorities are encouraging new industry to develop in order, ostensibly, to solve the capital's inner city higher demand for labour.

The problem is made more difficult by the sheer absence of information about the numbers undergoing training. The annual reports of the Training Boards contain little useful data on the numbers of trainees on an area basis, and the Manpower Services Commission seems incapable of supplying the most rudimentary of relevant data. "Employment Planning in London Boroughs", a report my council published on October 30, argues that "one way out of this curious situation is a thorough

training audit. Employ policy for London might have a basis in system rather than merely anecdote.

Just as the Royal Commission on the Health Services concluded that a separate investigation was needed for London's singularly complex problem rather than the one committee on the Training Act be forced to a similar conclusion. The need is urgent only because output is an entirely self-defeating construct through labour supply problems but also because employ policy for London currently has no basis in manpower forecasting and planning. The riddle that London's manufacturing industry by 1986 need several thousand per cent in workers through the one transistor-based technology, my mind reinforces, rather reduces the need for an AUEW.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM M. LOMAS,
General Secretary,
London Voluntary Service Council,
68 Chilton Street, London, NW1, December 6.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Investors hold off: prices up after hours

The Stock Market spent most of the day in a rather subdued mood yesterday, as the second of the long three-week accounts got under way.

Dealers reported that investors were reluctant to test the water ahead of today's banking figures, which are expected to make a dismal reading with no real curtailment in borrowing requirements.

Only brokers Medwin & Lowy appeared busy as they began their annual Christmas appeal on behalf of Dr. Barados hoping to reach this year's target of £15,000.

Gilts remained dull also ahead of the banking figures.

Dealings start in the new Hammer shares on Thursday. The City expects that they will come in at a 70p premium on the 500p rights price. On a forecast dividend of 25.71p gross this boosts the yield to over 10 per cent. The shares at 655p look interesting. However some fear that there may be a tap over the next few weeks as institutions and family sell their shares.

where longs were mostly changed while shorts if they moved were usually about £1/16 easier.

However, business after hours suddenly took a turn for the better as most shares finished at their best level of the day. This was borne out in the F.T. Index which 1.0 up at 3pm, went on to close 3.6 up at 419.2. But despite this dealers were quick to point out that business still remained thin.

Leading industrials were brighter with ICI up at 365p and Glaxo 5p stronger after its annual meeting. Weekend press

comment lifted Dunlop 5p to 56p while Unilever improved 2p to 45p and Unilever expanded 2p to 45p. Beecham were a penny firmer at 119p but Filkington rose still staggering under last week's £60m cash call to shareholders last fall 5p to 200p.

Oils were buoyant on reports a further price increase in oil. Oil Exploration was 10p better at 650p, Lasso 13p stronger at 350p and Tricentral 9p to the good at 276p. Siebens rose 14p to 410p after some bullish comments by Jim Slater formerly of Slater Walker. Shares of Cluff Oil were unchanged at 725p after news that the group had received permission to trade under rule 163 (2). Among the majors Shell gained 4p to 338p Ultramar firmed 2p to 405p but BP retreated 6p to 361p.

Among companies reporting Ransome Hoffman & Pollard jumped 4p to 71p after full year profit increase of nearly 39 per cent. Carico Engineering were a penny firmer at 105p and James Cropper gained 2p to 93p but Barker & Dobson were 1p higher at 301p. Alfred Freddy dipped 5p to 63p but Whitcroft rose 2p to 82p and May & Hassell improved 1p to 64p.

Trafalgar House was 3p firmer at 551p ahead of today's trading statement while Imperial Continental Gas also reported today rose 10p to 608p. A profits warning over the weekend was enough to clip 2p from Ladbroke at 147p while further press comment lifted MFI 5p to 74p.

On returning from suspension Falcater Lawson tumbled 9p to 11p on news that it intended to sell its troubled Breenbat subsidiary. News that a rebel

group of shareholders were trying to install three new directors on the board of Milford Docks came to late to affect the shares which were a penny higher at 181p. Aeronautical & General were wanted on speculation rising 7p to 190p. Revived bid gossip lifted Marshalls Universal 8p to 110p while Furness Withy 5p up at 254p also attracted buyers. The intrigue surrounding shares in Hongkong was enough to give shares of Jardine Matheson quoted over here a boost rising 14p to 143p.

On the bid front Highland Distillers improved 6p to 148p as the market took the view that the 130p share bid from Canadian group Hiram Walker was likely to prove totally inadequate.

Cableform, for which Tricentral has agreed to pay over £4m, remained firm at 88p, but Drayton Day slipped 11p to 59p following Britannia Arrow's de-

cision last week not to make a counter-bid. A bullish circular on stores from brokers Sheppard & Chase failed to make any impact and where changed they were mostly easier. Marks and Spenc-

There is persistent gossip of at least two counter bids for Cableform, from Chloride and a United States company. Last Friday Cableform directors were recommending a £4m bid from Tricentral which valued the shares at 90p. But the market price remained unchanged at 88p yesterday, so the gossip is not yet backed by money.

cer, which has experienced some selling lately, dipped 3p to 79p, as did Fitch Lovell 1p to 82p. Among those unchanged were House of Fraser at 112p, Mothercare at 178p and Great Universal Stores at 355p. Electricals were mostly

firmer, with Thorn 2p up at 300p and Plessey by the same amount at 110p. GEC were a penny firmer at 326p.

Among the major clearing banks, Midland and Lloyds were 5p at 336p and 296p, while National Westminster rose 4p to 336p and Barclays expanded 3p to 406p.

In rubbers, a firm price and speculative demand lifted London Sumatra 18p to 291p and Guthrie, reporting later this week, rose 5p to 609p.

Cold shares remained active, while elsewhere in mines shares of General Mining and Union Corporation were suspended at \$144 and \$104, pending talks which might lead to a merger. Equity turnover on December 7 was 693,233m (13,661 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were BP, BP New, Marks & Spencer, Lasso, Tricentral, Ultramar, Raci, ICI, GEC and European Ferries.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
list of Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	d/p	total
Fashion & Gen Int (I)	(—)	0.10(0.07)	(—)	2.1(2.1)	11/1	(—)
Cardo Eng (I)	5.04(4.6)	0.46(0.51)	8.1(7.3)	2.6(1.69)	1/2	(—)
T. Cowie (F)	59.6(52.3)	2.1(1.9)	16.16(14.38)	2.2(1.5)	28/2	3.0(2.27)
J. Cropper (I)	6.0(5.0)	0.41(0.28)	1.25(1.0)	1.25(1.0)	14/1	(—)
Higgin & Job (I)	4.2(4.5)	0.12(0.10)	6.2(5.3)	0.8(—)	14/2	1.4(—)
Kitchen Queen (F)	19.7(15.1)	1.8(1.46)	1.8(1.46)	1.3(1.08)	4/2	(3.85)
May & Hassell (I)	30.0(25.0)	0.85(0.54)	0.45(0.28)	1.3(1.08)	18/2	3.35(—)
Monument Secs (F)	2.56(2.8)	0.08(0.15)	0.08(0.15)	0.5(0.5)	18/1	(—)
H. L. Freedy (I)	31.31(28.63)	1.3(1.2)	6.9(5.4)	2.5(2.0)	21/2	(—)
Rothschild Invest (I)	(—)	1.3(1.2)	1.0(1.67)	0.65(0.58)	9/2	(—)
South Croft (I)	1.0(1.4)	0.81(0.69)	2.7(2.32)	1.50(1.17)	(—)	1.2(—)
Unilever (I)	6.76(4.59)	0.81(0.69)	2.7(2.32)	1.50(1.17)	(—)	1.2(—)
Walter Alexander (I)	18.3(14.6)	1.3(1.0)	7.2(5.3)	0.5(0.5)	1/2	(—)
Williams & Sons (I)	4.6(4.3)	0.06(0.16)	2.4(2.5)	6.9(8.4)	(—)	(—)
Whitcroft (I)	46.5(38.0)	2.4(2.5)	2.4(2.5)	2.4(2.5)	(—)	(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on profits per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax.

Kitchen Queen on target

By Our Financial Staff

A £45,000 trading loss from Kitchen Queen subsidiary Knott Mill took the edge off the group's first year profits as a public company. Kitchen Queen came to market last November when 5.8m shares were offered for sale.

Pre-tax profits came out at a shade over the prospectus forecast of £1.5m at £1.80m on turnover of £19,702m for the year to August 31, 1979. These figures compare favour-

ably with 1978 year-end results of £1.46m pre-tax profits and £1.8m turnover. But if it had not been for last year's bad weather and lorry drivers' strike, together with Knott Mill's trading loss, profits would have been closer to the £2m level.

Since the year end Kitchen Queen acquired Mobern which manufactures and directly installs kitchen equipment. This acquisition is expected to contribute substantially towards

pretax profits in the current year. The group says that Mobern's present order book stands at around £4m and it regards the company as a major expansion force within Kitchen Queen.

The directors state: "Mobern will continue to expand in



Mr. Neville Johnson, chairman of Kitchen Queen.

what is proving to be the fastest untapped sector in fitted kitchen markets. The benefits of increased production power, new development and the use of our increased manufacturing capacity are being realised.

Now Kitchen Queen is moving from its traditional factoring base towards retailing. In 1979 the group expects to increase its retailing by around 65 per cent, with leasing of 222,000 sq ft of accommodation, mainly in North and Scotland.

This additional space, used by the Knott Mill unit which has expanded its carpet-selling base to a whole range of DIY, mainly kitchen and bathroom, is already being used by 40 outlets throughout west England and Scotland.

The group, with a profits contribution from Mill and Mobern, is looking for profits of at least £4m, although it admits that adverse factors over the year could go as high as £4m.

Whitcroft's interim standstill

By Alison Mitchell

The £500,000 cost of the engineering strike meant that the first-half pre-tax profits of Manchester-based Whitcroft

marked time at £2.4m. Trading profits were 20 per cent up at £3.38m. Turnover rose from £33m to £46.5m in the six months to September 30, 1979.

On the engineering side, subsidiary Thomas Ryder shipped £100,000 into the red. But for the strike, this side would have turned in a profit of £200,000. By contrast the recently

acquired Moorite Electrical is continuing to forge ahead. First-half profits are thought to have been about £500,000.

Margins were squeezed in textiles as a result of lower prices of American imports. However, United States prices are expected to rise early in the New Year, and make Whitcroft more competitive.

The first time inclusion of Randolph in the building and engineering supplies division helped this side to more than double sales and profits. Randolph Rhodesian subsidiary,

which earns annual profits of around £100,000, not consolidated at present.

For shareholders, the same-gain interim dividend 3.57p. Mr John Tovey, managing shareholder, business conditions are uncertain to warrant the half-time payment.

However, if second-half rise at the same rate, the first-half dividend could turn in around 5.5p the full year.

Business appointments

Two name to Midland Bank board

Mr Alex Jarratt and Mr M. Meany have been directors of Midland Bank. Jarratt has been appointed to the board of House Forte.

Mr Dennis Sebun-Montefi has been appointed a director of Japan Investment Trust.

Mr Alex Jarratt Lord R

Mr Gavin Morton is to Mr K. M. Handlip as of Blackwood Morton & Co (Holdings) and Mr Al Leggett is to succeed Mr E. Hughes as managing director. Mr E. Hughes has been appointed director and Mr James F. J. will succeed Mr Leggett as a secretary.

Mr E. Hughes has been appointed deputy director of Tarmac Ltd (Northern).

Mr Mervyn Mackenzie has made a director of C. Schwager, having been the director of the company's press region since 1977.

Mr Clive England joined board of Andrew Roddell. Mr Maurice A. Fry, who as executive chairman of Tronic Rentals Group, has elected non-executive director. Mr Trevor E. Enfield is David D. Hurley become managing directors.

Mr L. R. Burridge has made a group director of Carrington Virella. Mr P. Cox becomes vice-president of the group's C. Co. Textile Mills.

Mr John E. Lawrence has been appointed marketing director. Mr E. M. Waller, director of Allen Hargreaves & Co, has been appointed chairman of subsidiary company Europe.

Lord Thorneycroft has made a director of British Iron and Steel. Mr G. F. Sedler joins the board of Rank Film Laboratories.

Mr Brian C. Coote has been appointed a director of the Irish Insurance Company. Sir Geoffrey de Frein has been appointed chairman of European Commission.

Mr C. D. B. Potter, Mr Saxon and Mr G. F. Host have been made directors of E. M. Textiles Abroad.

Mr Mark J. H. Wood has been appointed a partner of Belcher. Mr David Belcher is to Mr Wolfgang Fages as managing director of A. J. Yell.

Mr D. J. A. Hurn is to be director, Mr G. L. Tonge a managing director and Mr J. Yell managing director. Mr G. J. Ellerton has been appointed chairman of Group Services. Mr C. H. and Mr M. C. Stoddard have been joint managing directors.

Mr Trevor A. Gray and Robert J. Clark have joined board of H. Clarkson & Co. Mr E. Rodges and Mr Adams have been appointed to Owen Owen.

Mr Tom Boardman and Mr Beard have been made directors of G. B. Duffell. Mr D. B. Smith, Mr A. D. Broadhead and Mr Eric have been appointed to the of Deborah Services.

Interim rise of 43p at James Cropper

Over the six months to September 29, Cumbria-papier makers James Cropper's profits rose by 4.4 per cent to £413,000 on turnover by a fifth to £6,000m. Year to March 31, 1979, tax profits reached a best £533,000. Raising the dividend from 1.4 to 2.1p, the board reports conditions "presently satisfactory".

NOTICE OF PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AND HEARING IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE IN AND FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY (as Successor Trustee Under the Mortgage and Deed of Trust Dated as of February 1, 1973, by Shanghai Power Company, Inc., and All Other Holders of the 6% Senior Subordinated Bonds of Shanghai Power Company, Inc.)

Plaintiff,

vs.

CHIEF ACTION No. 388

Defendants.

TO: ALL PRESENT HOLDERS OF UNSTAMPED 5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES DUE 1973 OF SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY AND BELIEVED UNSTAMPED STOCK, SOMETIMES KNOWN AS 6% SENIOR SUBORDINATED BONDS OF SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY:

You are notified on or about April 14, 1979, of the pendency of this case. The purpose of this notice is to inform you that a settlement has been agreed upon by plaintiff and defendant S. A. Judd ("Judd"), on behalf of the class of holders of Silver Preferred Stock sometimes known as 6% Senior Subordinated Bonds of Shanghai Power Company ("SPC") and Delaware Trust Company ("Trustee"), as Successor Trustee Under the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated as of February 1, 1973 for SPC's 5% First Mortgage Debentures due 1973 ("Debentures"), subject to Court approval, and that a hearing will be held before the Court to determine whether this settlement should be approved, the 220,000 issued and outstanding shares cancelled and declared to be without value, the unstamped Debentures (as defined below) cancelled and declared to be without value, and all claims asserted against SPC be dismissed.

PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE CAREFULLY. IF YOU QUALIFY AS A MEMBER OF THE CLASS DESCRIBED ABOVE OR ARE A HOLDER OF ANY OF THE UNSTAMPED DEBENTURES DESCRIBED ABOVE AND FILE A STATEMENT OF CLAIM IN THE MANNER SET FORTH BELOW, YOU MAY RECOVER RECOVERY.

I. SETTLEMENT HEARING

1. By Order of Governor C. Brown, Vice Chancellor of the Court of Chancery for the State of Delaware in and for New Castle County (the "Court"), entered pursuant to Rule 23(a) of the Delaware Court of Chancery Rules, a hearing will be held on February 15, 1980 at 11:00 A.M. in the Court of Chancery, Public Building, Wilmington, Delaware upon an application by counsel for plaintiff SPC and counsel for defendant Judd and the holders of the Shares (the "Class") and the Trustee for approval of a proposed Settlement and Agreement of Compromise and Release ("Agreement") in the above entitled case.

The Court has reserved the right to adjourn the hearing without further notice to the Class and to approve the Settlement with such modifications as the parties may agree upon.

2. Any person claiming to be a member of the Class and/or any person claiming to hold unstamped Debentures may appear at said hearing in person or by duly authorized attorney and show cause why the Agreement should not be approved as fair, reasonable and adequate and why judgment should not be entered dismissing the complaint, dismissing the counterclaim of the Class and cancelling the 220,000 Shares, and dismissing the counterclaims of the Trustee and cancelling the unstamped Debentures provided, however, that no such person shall be heard and no such person shall be considered by the Court except as the Court in its discretion may otherwise direct unless on or before 5:00 P.M. on February 11, 1980, the person files with the Court a statement of position and the copies of all papers and books to be submitted, as filed with the Register in Chancery, Public Building, 11th and King Streets, Wilmington, Delaware 19809 and served upon and received by counsel for SPC.

Richard C. Allen, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Richard C. Allen, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

and

Mr. Franklin J. Bland, Esq.,

Thus, each Debenture Participant's share of the unstamped Debenture Fund will be determined by the following formula:

Principal amount of unstamped Debentures held by each Debenture Participant	X	UNSTAMPED DEBENTURE FUND	=	Amount allocated to each Debenture Participant
Principal amount of unstamped Debentures held by all Debenture Participants				

In addition to the approval of the Court, the Agreement is subject to the following conditions:

1. SPC shall have been released under the Foreign Assets Control Regulations by a final order, release or other determination of the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury or other competent authority sufficient, in SPC's sole and exclusive judgment, which judgment shall be exercised in good faith and not in an arbitrary and capricious manner, to release it and its direct and indirect parent companies of any restriction or limitation upon its or their activities under said Regulations. In the event that there shall be any similar restriction or limitation, promulgated under Section 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. § 1 of a) or otherwise, this condition shall be deemed to be satisfied.

2. No litigation shall have been instituted prior to the Settlement Effective Date as defined in the Agreement which prevents or hinders SPC's ability to carry out the settlement or its ability to utilize any of its assets to satisfy its obligations under the Agreement, or which, in SPC's sole and exclusive judgment, which judgment shall be exercised in good faith and not in an arbitrary and capricious manner, might render SPC or any other person liable for damages or cause SPC or any other person any loss in connection with the execution or performance of the Agreement. SPC shall have the right to waive this condition.

3. Means, Robert, Palmer & Harbridge and Meade and Harbridge, P.A., advised for the Class, shall advise the Court for the allocation of their attorneys' fees and costs. SPC has agreed to pay up to \$250,000 of attorneys' fees and costs, payment of which it is to make in the following manner: (a) \$125,000 on or before the Settlement Effective Date (as defined in the Agreement) and (b) \$125,000 on or before the first anniversary of the Settlement Effective Date. Counsel for the Class will seek the Court's approval for the payment of the outstanding \$250,000 of attorneys' fees from the SPC Fund and for payment of such amounts in the manner contemplated by the Settlement Effective Date. Counsel for the Class shall also make application to the Court for the payment of out-of-pocket disbursements in an amount not to exceed \$25,000 and for payment of such amounts in the manner contemplated by the Settlement Effective Date. The Court shall have the right to modify the amounts of such disbursements to be paid by SPC and to modify the manner of payment of such amounts.

Judd will also make payment of an additional \$45,000 from the SPC Fund on account of his services on behalf of the Class, and payment to be made in five equal annual installments of \$9,000 commencing on the first anniversary of the Settlement Effective Date.

The above applications will be presented to the Court on February 15, 1980 immediately after the hearing on the Settlement or on such other date as the Court may direct.

IV. STATEMENT OF CLAIM REQUIREMENT

1. Assuming that the Court approves the Agreement or following the hearing and the settlement is thereafter consummated, those members of the Class and those holders of unstamped Debentures who wish to participate in the distribution of the SPC Fund and the unstamped Debenture Fund, in the case may be, must file on or before May 24, 1980 a duly executed Statement of Claim and Release ("

NANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Interest is owing up lay & assell

Interest charges are depressing the market, but the Dow Jones Industrial Average has been down more than three points throughout the trading, ended at 833.87, up 0.68.

Trading volume on the exchange came to 22,370,000 shares, down from Friday's active 22,370,000.

Mr. Eldon A. Grimm, senior vice-president at E.R. Wilson & Co., said the widespread anticipation of a possible prime lending rate reduction to 15 per cent from the now-current 15 1/2 per cent, brought some demand for stocks.

The first half, pre-tax, earnings of \$0.90 per share, added to \$252,000, against a payable \$252,000 on turnover of \$25m to \$30.3m. The 50 per cent owned subsidiary of Hallam Group of Nottingham continued to trade at a

standstill.

Options

An announcement is expected at the end of the year concerning the re-orientation of BOC International and BOC in the stock market. The stock exchange council is expected to name a new director as a replacement for BOC, which is now at the helm. Trading in the stock could be by the end of next week.

Trading remained much in line with the rest of the market today as the market closed today's (Tues) banking. Bank contracts amounted to 223 compared with 472 Friday.

Conditions were much the same among traditional options as in the market, with a few exceptions. The market was a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Wall Street

New York, Dec. 10.—The New York Stock Exchange was higher at the start, but the gain was narrow. Advancing issues were ahead of decliners by about 670 to about 530.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which had been down more than three points throughout the trading, ended at 833.87, up 0.68.

Trading volume on the exchange came to 22,370,000 shares, down from Friday's active 22,370,000.

Mr. Eldon A. Grimm, senior vice-president at E.R. Wilson & Co., said the widespread anticipation of a possible prime lending rate reduction to 15 per cent from the now-current 15 1/2 per cent, brought some demand for stocks.

The first half, pre-tax, earnings of \$0.90 per share, added to \$252,000, against a payable \$252,000 on turnover of \$25m to \$30.3m. The 50 per cent owned subsidiary of Hallam Group of Nottingham continued to trade at a

standstill.

Silver gains 43 cents

New York, Dec. 10.—COMEX silver futures gained 43 cents to \$10.43 1/2 per ounce. The gain was the result of a report that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had bought 100,000 ounces of silver.

The report was first reported by the Wall Street Journal. It said that the Fed had bought the silver as part of a program to increase its reserves.

The Fed's purchase of silver was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The purchase was seen as a sign that the Fed was concerned about the value of the dollar.

The purchase of silver was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The purchase was seen as a sign that the Fed was concerned about the value of the dollar.

The purchase of silver was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The purchase was seen as a sign that the Fed was concerned about the value of the dollar.

The purchase of silver was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The purchase was seen as a sign that the Fed was concerned about the value of the dollar.

The purchase of silver was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The purchase was seen as a sign that the Fed was concerned about the value of the dollar.

The purchase of silver was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The purchase was seen as a sign that the Fed was concerned about the value of the dollar.

The purchase of silver was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The purchase was seen as a sign that the Fed was concerned about the value of the dollar.

The purchase of silver was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The purchase was seen as a sign that the Fed was concerned about the value of the dollar.

The purchase of silver was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The purchase was seen as a sign that the Fed was concerned about the value of the dollar.

The purchase of silver was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The purchase was seen as a sign that the Fed was concerned about the value of the dollar.

Commodities

Copper was steady at the lower end of the market. The price of copper futures was 100.00 cents per pound. The price of silver futures was 10.43 1/2 dollars per ounce.

The price of gold futures was 100.00 dollars per ounce. The price of oil futures was 10.00 dollars per barrel. The price of wheat futures was 1.00 dollars per bushel.

The price of corn futures was 1.00 dollars per bushel. The price of soybean futures was 1.00 dollars per bushel. The price of cotton futures was 1.00 dollars per pound.

The price of rice futures was 1.00 dollars per bushel. The price of sugar futures was 1.00 dollars per pound. The price of coffee futures was 1.00 dollars per pound.

The price of tea futures was 1.00 dollars per pound. The price of tobacco futures was 1.00 dollars per pound. The price of rubber futures was 1.00 dollars per pound.

The price of leather futures was 1.00 dollars per pound. The price of wool futures was 1.00 dollars per pound. The price of silk futures was 1.00 dollars per pound.

Discount market

Help on a bank note was provided yesterday by the Bank of England, relieving a shortage of funds on the London money market. The bank's intervention was seen as a sign that it was concerned about the value of the pound.

The bank's intervention was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The intervention was seen as a sign that the bank was concerned about the value of the pound.

The bank's intervention was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The intervention was seen as a sign that the bank was concerned about the value of the pound.

The bank's intervention was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The intervention was seen as a sign that the bank was concerned about the value of the pound.

The bank's intervention was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The intervention was seen as a sign that the bank was concerned about the value of the pound.

The bank's intervention was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The intervention was seen as a sign that the bank was concerned about the value of the pound.

The bank's intervention was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The intervention was seen as a sign that the bank was concerned about the value of the pound.

The bank's intervention was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The intervention was seen as a sign that the bank was concerned about the value of the pound.

The bank's intervention was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The intervention was seen as a sign that the bank was concerned about the value of the pound.

The bank's intervention was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The intervention was seen as a sign that the bank was concerned about the value of the pound.

The bank's intervention was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The intervention was seen as a sign that the bank was concerned about the value of the pound.

The bank's intervention was a surprise, as it had not been expected. The intervention was seen as a sign that the bank was concerned about the value of the pound.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

The following table lists the authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds. The table includes the name of the fund, the type of fund, and the price per unit.

The following table lists the authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds. The table includes the name of the fund, the type of fund, and the price per unit.

The following table lists the authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds. The table includes the name of the fund, the type of fund, and the price per unit.

The following table lists the authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds. The table includes the name of the fund, the type of fund, and the price per unit.

The following table lists the authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds. The table includes the name of the fund, the type of fund, and the price per unit.

The following table lists the authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds. The table includes the name of the fund, the type of fund, and the price per unit.

Options

An announcement is expected at the end of the year concerning the re-orientation of BOC International and BOC in the stock market. The stock exchange council is expected to name a new director as a replacement for BOC, which is now at the helm. Trading in the stock could be by the end of next week.

Trading remained much in line with the rest of the market today as the market closed today's (Tues) banking. Bank contracts amounted to 223 compared with 472 Friday.

Conditions were much the same among traditional options as in the market, with a few exceptions. The market was a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

Working in the market's favour was a small amount of extra buying, but this was more than offset by the combination of the market's move down from Friday, a little more active than on Friday, with a few exceptions.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING
STARTS
HERE

APPOINTMENTS VACANT .. 6
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS .. 23
DOMESTIC SITUATIONS .. 23
EDUCATIONAL .. 23
ENTERTAINMENT .. 23
LEGAL .. 23
LEGAL APPOINTMENTS .. 23
PROPERTY .. 23
SALEROON AND ANTIQUES .. 23
SECRETARIAL AND .. 23
NON-SECRETARIAL .. 23
LEGAL NOTICES .. 23
MOTOR CARS .. 23
SITUATIONS WANTED .. 23

No replies should be addressed to
The Times, PO Box 7
Newington House
Guy's Lane Road, London WC2X 6EZ

To place an advertisement in
any of these categories, tel:

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS
ONLY

01-373331

APPOINTMENTS

01-789161

PROPERTY ESTATE

AGENTS

01-789161

PERSONAL TRADE

01-789161

MANCHESTER OFFICE

061-831234

Queries in connection with
advertisements that have
appeared, other than cancellations
or alterations, tel:

01-373331, ext. 7180

All advertisements are subject
to the conditions of acceptance
of Times Newspapers Limited,
copies of which are available
on request.

PLEASE CHECK
YOUR AD.

We make every effort to avoid
errors in advertisements. Each
one is carefully checked and
proofed. When necessary,
advertisements are handled
each day mistakes do occur
and we ask therefore that you
check your ad and, if you spot
an error, report it to the Classified
Queries Department immediately
by telephoning 01-373331
(ext. 7180). We regret that we
cannot be responsible for more
than one day's incorrect
insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE
FOR ALL COPY IS
24 HOURS.

Attention to copy is 1.00 pm
prior to the day of publication.
For Monday's issue the deadline
is 12 noon Saturday. On all
cancellations a Stop Number
will be issued to the advertiser.
On any subsequent queries
regarding the cancellation, this
Stop Number must be quoted.

.. thus shall you before the face
of your Lord in the day of
judgment .. St. Luke 12: 47-48

BIRTHS

BAIRD—To Gillian and Nigel, on
30th November, a son (Robert
John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.
BALFOUR—On 30th November,
a son (James Graham). Weighing
10lb 10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BAIRD—On 30th November, a son
(Robert John). Weighing 10lb
10oz.

BIRTHS

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LENDON—On December 6th, 1979, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

DEATHS

LAWES—On 9th December, 1979, at his home, 14, The Close, Colchester, Essex, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LAWES—On 9th December, 1979, at his home, 14, The Close, Colchester, Essex, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LAWES—On 9th December, 1979, at his home, 14, The Close, Colchester, Essex, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LAWES—On 9th December, 1979, at his home, 14, The Close, Colchester, Essex, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LAWES—On 9th December, 1979, at his home, 14, The Close, Colchester, Essex, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LAWES—On 9th December, 1979, at his home, 14, The Close, Colchester, Essex, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LAWES—On 9th December, 1979, at his home, 14, The Close, Colchester, Essex, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LAWES—On 9th December, 1979, at his home, 14, The Close, Colchester, Essex, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.

LAWES—On 9th December, 1979, at his home, 14, The Close, Colchester, Essex, a son (Robert John). Weighing 10lb 10oz.